

Works of Brett Nortje [December 2014 – January 16th 2015.]

Gods coming into your life.

There are many ways to bring god into your life, singing pop songs to him, like, always in my head by cold play would do the 'trick' nicely. it is actually something you enjoy, why not bring god into it? i am sure if you are true he will [appreciate](#) it, emotionally, of course.

I speak to the nature in my garden, in [the form](#) of nature communing with me. it works, every sensation you feel is a message for you alone to understand from the forces and energies around you. if you were to observe that the world is a reactive one, instead of one that does not react, then you would see that it will influence you in some way. if you were to think of a way to get influenced by nature or god, then i would have to think outside the confines of my slowly growing imagination to look to other sources for inspiration, after finding something inspiring, of course.

So, planets will influence your lives and thoughts with electromagnetic waves that reach us. the closer the planet is, the more it influences us, and where it is too, if others are in the way, etcetera etcetera.

Now, if the planets will hear your prayers, you will find that they are affected by your energies in sound waves that reach them. they will, as this is a energy that they cannot [generate](#), absorb it the same was as [a plant](#), yes? the energy will be earthed or grounded if electricity is to be believed, yes? this will influence the planet, and the planet will spin around, influencing us.

If we influence each other this way, then there must be a 'connection.' each time we have this exchange, somehow some way, we will find that we need each other. this is a relationship based on needs, of course. if we were not needed, then why would god think of us? if we were not needed then why would god conceive of us? we must be useful somehow to even be a figment in his imagination, the same way a parent needs the [admiration](#) of their child, psychologically.

Jesus died for our souls because he was proud. if you really love someone you will accept them into your heaven, to pronounce yourself the savior and go on display like that, when you could just send a message to the religious leaders was silly. if Jesus had wanted to forgive us, he could have made a rainbow and little butterflies as a covenant. maybe that was all the people back then understood. maybe that was all Jesus understood?

[Of course](#), the ways of opening the lord's heart to forgiving the people that sin is not hard, is it? if he is an all loving God, then there would be no devils, would there? there are many devils, as, devils are common. they are twisted figments that affect people here and in the afterlife. have you played soul caliber or soulblade? if you were to watch the character voldo or something spinning around atop one of his opponents, that is how unhappy and desperate to cause pain to feel powerful they are, in my opinion.

So, if Jesus died for our sins, why doesn't he also cure everyone of diseases right now? he was selective in whom he cured;



Originally Posted by **(Matthew 15:21-28)**

21 Leaving that place, Jesus withdrew to the region of Tyre and Sidon. 22 A Canaanite woman from that vicinity came to Him, crying out, "Lord, Son of David, have mercy on me! My daughter is suffering terribly from demon-possession."

23 Jesus did not answer a word. So his disciples came to Him and urged Him, "Send her away, for she keeps crying out after us." 24 He answered, "I was only sent to the lost sheep of Israel."


25 The woman came and knelt before Him. "Lord, help me!" she said. 26 He replied, "It is not right to take the children's bread and toss it to their dogs." 27 "Yes, Lord," she said, "but even the dogs eat the crumbs that fall from their master's table."

27 Then Jesus answered, "Woman, you have great faith! Your request is granted." And her daughter was healed from that very hour.

As we can see, Jesus did not want to help her, instead serving the people his 'Father' created. what is the difference between a Jew and a 'thingy?' of course, they will find ways to say that he was going to get there, but it has been two thousand years since he has healed anybody.

The good news is that Jesus does answer prayers directed at him. the only way to the father is through Jesus, so don't ignore him on your way up. this means of course that calling for the manager when you get bad service is the same thing, in earnest, yes?

Now, why would Jesus have to die to change his father's mind?

 Originally Posted by **Exodus 9:12**

...11The magicians could not stand before Moses because of the boils, for the boils were on the magicians as well as on all the Egyptians. 12And the LORD hardened Pharaoh's heart, and he did not listen to them, just as the LORD had spoken to Moses.

As we can see, God was testing the faith of those that called on him. this is not comely for a all knowing being, is it? if he wanted to, he could do anything, being omnipotent, omniscient and all loving, yes? Something is wrong with this myth, or, there is something wrong with God, apparently. is there such a thing as no limits? if you have a value for something, then you will have a start and end point, if you have no 'cap' you will have a value of zero, one, or non existence, mathematically.

Everything can be understood, eventually, don't you agree?

Well i have had a lot of time on my hands, but have thought a lot about the way women work, and have a ante in this being a human being and male. males understand what women show them, and, women when they are interested in men will show an image of how they think they will be received by the men. if the men like the women, due to beauty, composure or are desperate, they will need to approach them - this is natural in nature too - the man is the 'seeker' or cat, and the women is the 'ball' or mouse, yes? it is evident in every species that exists in our universe isn't it?

Now, to get a better chance of getting the ball you really want, you need to try to have a good first impression. this could be a enigmatic smile, a scent of deodorant, a nice physique, or a lot of other values that you may admire in yourself or they admire in you, or [maybe](#) even 'resources' [position](#) or respect/fame? there are so many ways to make a good first impression, just honestly choose your own [method](#), okay? or, you could try to shock them to get their attention, yes?

So, you have chosen your 'ante' and eventually, you will use the one you find gets the best results all the time. your subconscious will choose for you, and you [will get](#) this message in an emotion that you will understand for yourself. then, you need to think of a 'line' if you will. flat out randomizing your 'ante' [will result](#) in something that you guess will be nice to hear, and it usually works, as a shock especially. the best lines are the ones you want to hear the answer to, like, i am new here, have you been here before, or, what is the time? anything you say to them should be a question, as then they feel like an oracle for a moment, basically, subconsciously. quoting someone else will result in familiarity with that person, and may trigger a giggle or something, hopefully she knows what you are talking about, yes?

If you have problem approaching the woman, say you are with peers that will see you fail, then you should try to look for somewhere else to do it, where you will not feel the disappointment that much. we men fear most not getting the things we really want, and instead of trying to get to heaven, pray

to the devil to make it easier for our testes controlled emotions. this testes makes us aggressive to succeed, but, it will also make us socially more 'aware' of not being the alpha male, as, we are social creatures with peers that we need to fill our hearts with fiber of some sort. so, the best way to get the confidence, is to [admit](#) you really want her, and, think of other fish in the sea too - diversity!

The best way to do this with anyone is to look for 'interest' in you, by making eye contact! this will trigger a feeling, simply, of "is he looking at me?" by the woman, then, "oh my goodness, he is!" that will be followed by a third contact where you get your answer. this will be the safest way to do things. if she laughs at you, just accept that this ball is too far away, or, this ball is too 'sought after' for you to get. well, that is what she thinks! yeah...

So, identify your best features, improvise on your lines as otherwise the unexpected may happen and you will get 'rigid' or something, and use subtle ways of finding out if she is interested first.

The women are waiting. they have very little else to do unless they are not dreaming about guys - look at [what they](#) do? they compare themselves to others all the time, especially who is seeing who. every girl wants a relationship, as, they feel safe and socially accepted when they have a male with them, being a 'ball' if you will. [do you know](#) how frustrating it must be for them to see some guy like them, and it often doesn't matter if she [likes](#) him, she is available for [conversation](#), yes? at least practice on her, make it a little joke to yourself to read her body language or something! go for it, or, keep dreaming...

To make sex fun, well, let's start with contact! if you were to want to really break the ice between you and the women, you need to make bodily contact. this is because you both have 'comfort zones,' but after a bit of introduction, and a little goading this way and that, if you really want to know if she likes you, put your hand through her hair or something, saying there was something there! this is breaking the ice physically, and only 'players' seem to do this. but, you can too, it is really rolling the dice! you could end up slapped, but, if you don't you will feel awkward at least, and a bit stiff.

So, if you were to establish eye contact, then you need to do some talking and posing and preening, then you need to touch her eventually, so, put some covers on it? this will make her smile if she likes you, or, make her a little defensive if she thinks you are joking or something - you will either feel a connection, or you won't. don't do it twice though, go slowly, as [a woman](#) feels like a confidant often, someone to listen to her, to make her feel special. this is genetic i am sure.

Then, onto the first kiss! yes! if you were to do the first steps, you will be able to make your move. after you touch her, get some feed back on how she feels about this if it is a public area, or ask her to go with you somewhere, somewhere private, yes? i think all women like to dream away privately, so, you will take the avatar of her dream guy in her mind, i hope. you will fill her with a sense of being i think...

Now! time for the kissy... if you were to have touched her already, you can ask immediately if they want to get out of there, and they might go with you. if they do, a new scene, a new bit of contact, think something gentle up, something a little less subtle. then, think up something that you were talking about, and ask her a question as if it were a new line, and, then make her feel as if you have listened to her even if you haven't.

All set up. move in! go for it! yes! 😎

If we were to observe that we do best what we fear least, we would need [to start](#) with that art. every art makes you more defined as a person, and, hopefully proud in your work. remember, practice makes perfect!

The real problem, if engineering is to be observed, is that there is noise with our delivery of art. if we were to [start from](#) a tutorial for manga, for example, we would learn all the habits of the [artist](#) teaching us. this means, well, we will get a lot of things that are not ours, like, if they say

you should close your left eye for example while on the violin, as that is what they do, then you would have already being doing something that did not make you comfortable in total.

This means, of course, that the relay between teachers is filled with [bad habits](#) being adopted, and good habits dropped. if you want to learn an art form, you need to be analytical first - you need to read a lot of teachers before you begin, and sieve out the things that you think are bad. this will leave you with a refined way of doing things for yourself. of course, this will be a unique style to you, and you will being without the bad habits and noise in [your application](#).

If you enjoy art, but find you are at a dead end, try a new art form and then [apply](#) what i have said to you. this will be clearer, i bet! copying a style or idea will [result in](#) you not knowing what the 'science' is, or, what comes you naturally. it is better to be a you that develops, than a monkey, yes? i mean, if you look at dating, you will find lines to use, but, they will make you a 'phony,' yes? you do not feel comfortable using them often, yes? so, why not do what you want to do? if that fails, try something else? be true to your [nature and](#) emotions, and then they will be true to you, as, they form the base of your 'dreams.' you cannot change what you want, they change randomly.

I find that different areas of the world make people different. this is because of relay culture. i also find that whites are more mentally developed than black and [colored](#) people of the world, and the Chinese are even more developed mentally. this is because of genetic coding for the body to 'use' as agents for 'information transfers.' the body of white person is geared to do mental things, then [physical](#) things, then emotional things, that is why [white people](#) will handle stress better than others yet feel emotionally drained at the end of [the day. on the other hand](#), black people are more physically developed than white people, because, if you are honest, they made the best slaves for manual labor and [boxing](#), for example, and they handle stress worse, yet, will be not as emotionally drained at the end of the same work.

These are [examples of](#) how i see the world. is it down to genetics or something? i would like to go further, but fear i may offend someone if they don't like how i see them, which is only my mind telling me what to think. i would like to [start](#) a study on this where we raid dead bodies and find out!

If we were not influenced by resources, we would not make deals, and, there would be no war. our cells need fuel and to rest. this is why we need to make deals, eventually, at an economic level between various degrees of [business](#). if you were to be a communist, you would share what you have in a utopian society. this requires a high moral code, as it is easy to abuse power. we need money to represent resources - it is the 'image' of things we want.

This entry is about understanding philosophy, and, what it means to be a [philosopher](#). some [academics](#) will view [philosophers](#) as dreamers under tress that piss their lives away making [mountains](#) out of mole hills and stuff. i mean, who buys books on philosophy unless they want to alter them? also, what does a philosopher do with their knowledge of how things work?

Well, it can be used to make laws, make progress in society issues when they understand them properly and relate them to real world [events](#) and issues with a working example or two, and many other things. if you are resourceful, and understand things like, for example, engineering, you could show that engineering is making something that has [no freedom](#) or a slave if you will, do things for you without you having to 'barter' with it. for example, a calculator answers the mathematical questions of the user to the best of it's programming - can you see how all things are related?

If i were a philosopher - people is used to see as what you might honestly see them as now? - i would try to build a good [foundation](#) of other sciences and arts to back up your understanding and add to the understandings of the world. for example, in politics, which i am finished with for now on this forum due to support issues or something that [bugs](#) me down, one might observe that politicians are [individuals](#) with needs too, and, they are the veto power of the establishment, yes?

Do not say philosophy is useless, as it is rigidly understood. i mean, it is hard to take a answer to a question, and use that answer to add to something else, as, it is too 'specialized' to that question or

term.

I have always liked engineering since i started reading about it, and have found a way to simplify it so that even a grade seven or so can write a full on content based exam where they will understand it and show that they do.

Engineering is about making machines work, from swivels and pulleys, to jet engines. this is also a basis for robotics. if you were to observe that all energy needs to be relayed to the next point to make a machine work, turning or whatever, then you will also observe that it needs only energy or fuel to get the relay going.

For example, a car engine rotates the tires by turning the axle, and this is done by the engine rotating inside to make the axle move around. this is because there is a lot of heat from the fumes - this is primitive yes? i mean, it is like huffing and puffing and blowing someone's house down? is it?

The fumes rise into something that turns, and then there is enough energy, coming from the burning 'stuff' being oil or hydrogen or whatever, and then they need to be turned and spun by this force and become a turning wheel.

Okay, how about conveyor belts? if you were to use electrical force to charge the mechanism, then you would see the belt turn and convey the materials or parts or food or what have you to the next point.

Now, there is more to it than that! these are all iffy and butty things though. basically, you get these things called momentum and mass, balancing between the two you get your motion, as, all things about engineering are about motion, as we are trying to change the world around us with our machines.

Then, you get noise! this is where there is interference between the things coming together to produce motion - like resistance or a relay error.

Does anybody see it differently?

Well, what can i say? i been around on the net for about eight years or so, and have heard all sorts of things about pseudo science. i have a basic knowledge of numerology, magic, psychic stuff, one world conscious and many other things too. combine these with hard science, like chemistry, physics, psychology, biology, computer stuff and engineering, and you come out with a great plethora of ways to engage in a debate, but, more importantly, you can learn the 'higher state of self.' i have been harnessing the power of my own body and the world around me for some time now, and find i can do things that are naturally explained, of course, but that seem to be magical. i know that there are things like spontaneous combustion, for example, but being able to influence it with electrons from your mind onto the objects will result in you well being a magician of sorts. i am not lying! come find me to test me! well, i still figuring out how everything works, but have had some success so far.

The most important thing is to create an image, or, take an image and place yourself

inside of it, or, to emulate it. this is like your imagination or sub conscious harnessing the cells of your body and creating energy where you, reading or hearing it once, can understand it, hopefully, and then you can control things you are not meant to control.

The images i placed myself in side of are computer games and role playing games. the people that make these games research them thoroughly, for some reason, and you can see that they will relate to how it would work in real life. hell, you can draw your own cartoons and try to eat it or draw it into your body if you understand the hard science and the lore - this is the balance between the right and left hemispheres of your brain. basically, you need to activate both of them so that they are aware of each other, and you can do this by debating yourself the same way you play chess with yourself if you are into that sort of thing.

The key to everything magical is scientifically electrons and symbolically with faeries. electrons are the charges between atoms, where change can occur, as they are the things that bond each microbe of air together and allow them to remain together, giving mass, if you will, and also are what occurs from explosions, traveling through your bodies nervous system - any change comes through electrons. symbolically, faeries are figments of our minds that will represent everything in the universe, from photons to mountains, to stars, to each flame within the star, so can be singular, cellular and collectives. this is like each grain of sand on a sand castle, and, the sand castle itself.

Now, we will pause for questions, or corrections, but this should continue, unless anybody has been affected wrongly by this, or whatever?

There is no such thing as magic, but, the essence of the universe at work, reacting and re reacting. this magic you speak of is where things are not yet mapped or explored, or, re tested, as that is what research is - finding an prime condition, then searching for it again - research!

Now, if you were to observe these things at the quantum level, whatever that is, then you will find that the mingling of the areas of 'study' are complementing each other. this is because they have to, otherwise, they would not 'work' and there would be no universe.

Speaking of the quantum level of workings, which i do not know the hard science of formula and value wise, there are things we don't understand yet - good show, let's get going! i thought you were a troll or something One mind, i beg your pardon...

So, if we were to observe the theory of everything, then we would see that the various fields of study will all work together, as they do. all we need to do is understand them, yes? of course, if we were to look for the graviton, we will find that the higgs is separate to the atom or whatever, and, that it is not common, or, we would find it everywhere. i mean, this hybrid things is something artificial, don't you think?

Now, if we were to observe, if i may recap, that the more orbitals a compound has the heavier it is, well, we can find the graviton in here, yes? more orbitals, more mass. this

also makes things denser too. i used to think it was something to do with the pressure on the earth by the ozone layer, pulling things towards the earth in a blanket like effect, or, with weights on a balloon keeping it down. but, for the sake of something funny to do, let's look at the theory of everything, and see where we can further understand the universe, as, knowing all eleven spheres might help a lot, no? thanks again! yes!

This is where electro magnetism and weak interaction are brought up to the light for analysis. if it were that electro weak interaction was a way of communicating with other parts of the world, between atoms, at the most basic level, the moving parts of a atom, being the particles, would have to have mass that burns up when it moves. this is obvious, as nothing can move without force coming from somewhere inside it or around it. so, if the force is being exerted by the atom or object or whatever, then we need to observe that the dissolving of the particle will take place, unless, of course, it is circular and stuff, where it will have motion that moves it, but doesn't use energy... is that right though? i mean, to move without exerting energy - this sounds wrong, so, photons, how do they get from the sun to us? if they have no mass, how do they move, i mean, what is out there that doesn't have mass? this, is, stupid - time for a new look! yes baby! i need to start a new reply, be right back...

Okay, there are many things going on in the world and universe, and, they need to be understood fully to explain to others what is going on. if you were to look at the world, what is going on around us? basically, the world will be connected only by electrons and orbital clouds, as, they form bonds. but first, let's deal with photons, as i don't understand how they can be massless and not travel.

Photons are like little flames, i suppose, coming from the sun, candles, and televisions, or, anything with a charge. this means that they need to have ignition to function and travel. they will travel if they have momentum, and this can be achieved by a 'launch' of some kind. so, let's say that they are thrust out into the world by being pushed from place to place, but are illusions, yes? this stems from d.m.t. where we hallucinate the things we see, hear, smell, touch and taste. this comes from our brains, and is sent to our eyes and other neural systems by some sort of veins to make us see things - like a spark of life. when we take certain drugs, this is boosted, so we see more colors and stuff, and our eyes become light sensitive, for example. then, they need to be full of this 'stuff' to see anything, so, is d.m.t. made out of photons? they are particles, so it is possible, but i doubt it - hold that thought.

So, these pesky photons are illuminating the world around us, meaning, that they must be at least polarized by the d.m.t. this causes a strong reaction, like sensations. if we were to observe the light that we see, we will see that it is actually, seeing as how it travels from the sun to us, massless? this means, it is, for lack of a better term, like a chain reaction. of course, the reactions will realize themselves in effects when we see them, but, we know it is not an illusion as it feeds plants somehow. this means, they will get the heat from this 'thing' and then have an effect on it. hell, photons carry vitamin d as well, so they must have mass! how can vitamin d not have mass?

Okay, still with our pesky little photons, we need to see that they must be non carbon based, as then they will be able to insulate the vitamins and mass, so it does not burn up. this means that the photon particle, is obviously non carbon based, but has mass of

some sort, as it contains flames of some sort that burn for a hell of a long time, or, instead of flames, it has chemicals that shine! oh lovely.

Now, we have mastered the photon, which has mass, as it travels, and contains vitamin d at least.

Of course, the electrons will make compounds and communicate with other things by relay. when something runs out of protons, or, there is a spark of some sort, then they will try to stabilize by dragging more protons into the 'clouds' and atomic area. then, they will consume the 'thing' and then they will travel along looking for stability, finding none until the electrons are satisfied with their need for balance.

And, that is all there is to the theory of everything. there is nothing else, besides maybe magnetism, which is also easy!

When things are polarized they will be attracted to or repelled from each other due to electron charges, as, that is the only real form of energy in the universe. this means, that, the electrons or anti electrons will bump around and affect each other. when allowed into the 'air,' free from compounds, they will travel along the oxygen, hydrogen, and so forth, as they all have mass too, bonding and transferring as they travel, so, it is like tarzan, of course.

This is the language of the world. if things are all fae, like i believe, then they need to be represented in our minds, and the minds of all living things as well as other fae by values and images, sounds and smells, textures and tastes. these are the ways into our bodies where we need to get them to harness the energies around us and inside of us.

Basically, numerology is where there is a collective of faeries and they form a new value. two is the number of reproduction, as we need male and female things to reproduce, and, we have two arms, two eyes, etcetera, etcetera. then, my favorite number, five! it is where we find five points to the body, five fingers and toes. the more something appears in the universe, the more powerful a number it is, as, we are combining with that 'image' or channeling the energies of that value, like air waves through a radio transmitter. these are the two best numbers to use in anything you undertake. there are others, but they will channel unlike 'naturalness' and be sorted with other things or figments.

Masonry... this is new to me. i have watched how the energies can be harnessed through architecture and structural design. i suppose the lessons learned here could be applied anywhere on earth, like, for example, designing a motor car or cruise liner. this sounds to me like engineering too, so maybe a sound understanding of this subconscious meanings and symbolism combined with the hard science of engineering will have a great effect?

Magic items are like the other two as well. these can be crafted in paint, in glass, plastic figurines for children and so forth. in fact, radios are magic items, yes?

All these things create an image of something in our minds, a figment, or whatever. then, the other things in the universe will relate to them through magnetism of some sort, the same way planets affect our tides and moods. there is much to learn here, but, if you want to learn to fly, you need only see it or hear it once, as, our subconscious never forgets anything. it becomes like instinct after you dominate it, or it dominates you, of course. what you are looking for is the awareness of the other to the former.

This is how your mental, physical and emotional energies are balancing out for the day, week or month. i learned about this on the net, and decided it is important to magic and other things, as well as normal everyday life performance.

Have you ever wondered why women get cranky when they have their periods? well, is it really a headache, or, is it evidence of biorhythms? i think there is hard science behind it, and here is a site that will tell you when you will perform at your best;



Originally Posted by <http://www.procato.com/biorhythm/>

In the nineteenth century, studies first began on certain life rhythms or cycles that were later termed "biorhythms". The word biorhythm is a compound of two Greek words, bios and rhythmos, which mean life and a constant or periodic beat. The theory of biorhythms defines and measures three basic and important life cycles in man: the physical, emotional, and intellectual.

Wilhelm Fliess, a highly respected and prominent doctor in Berlin, did pioneer work on biorhythms in the 1890s. Fliess, who had observed 23- and 28-day rhythms in many of his patients, began to collect statistics on the periodic occurrence of fevers, childhood disease, and the susceptibility to disease and death. With these statistics in hand, Fliess believed he had detected rhythms which were fundamental to man's life.

Dr. Fliess later developed two major biorhythm theories: first, that Nature bestows on man "master internal clocks" which begin counting time at birth and continue throughout life; and second, that one of these clocks regulates a 9-3-day cycle influencing man's physical condition and another regulates a 28-day cycle influencing emotions or degree of sensitivity.

A widely read man, Fliess speculated on why these two rhythms should prevail. He believed, much as we do today, that man is essentially bisexual in nature, composed of both male and female elements. Fliess called the 23-day physical cycle the male cycle, since it influenced strength, endurance, and vitality. He considered the 28-day cycle to be representative of the female element in all human beings; it governed sensitivity, intuition, love, and creativity-the entire emotional spectrum.

Subsequent research has reinforced the idea of the 23-day physical and 28-day emotional cycles. Of course, today few would agree with the premise that all physical components are male and all emotional matters female. Instead, both are now considered to be essential characteristics of each sex.

Wilhelm Fliess wrote extensively about the biorhythm theory, but the mathematics and statistics he used to support it were so massive and confusing that few people bothered to closely examine or to understand them. Still, the basic premise of the theory caught on. The idea of periodic rhythms in man created a considerable controversy among his colleagues, one which still exists today. Most scientists have accepted the fact that man's physical and emotional states are in constant flux, but many do not agree that these changes are

influenced by regular biological cycles that start at birth.

One of Fliess' contemporaries who kept an open mind to his ideas was Sigmund Freud, a man with extremely revolutionary ideas of his own at the time. Early in his career, Freud showed extreme interest in and admiration for Fliess' theories, and they soon became very close friends. One hundred and eighty-four letters from Freud to Fliess have been published; unfortunately, the replies from Fliess have been lost.

Important ideas tend to spread rapidly in the scientific community. Dr. Hermann Swoboda, Professor of psychology at the University of Vienna, read Fliess' work while still a young man, and by the turn of the century was himself researching, lecturing, and writing on biorhythms. Swoboda, who detected a periodicity in the occurrence of dreams and thinking processes, and in fevers, asthma, heart attacks, and the outbreak of illness, believed his own investigations confirmed Fliess' observations on the 23-day and 28-day cycles. Swoboda contributed to the theory the notion of the "critical" day, when the cycle shifts from high to low or low to high; a day of instability and usually of some stress for most people.

when we seem to have more energy, vitality, and emotional control. There are days when these same feelings are at low ebb. And there are also those days when we react to situations in a totally unexpected way.

There are many people who support the biorhythm theory. Bertram Brown, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, has said, "These biorhythms have a lot of validity. They help explain in part everything from having a bad week to exciting scientific things like the varied effects medications have when administered at different times."

Douglas Kelley, a statistician with the National Safety Council, is quoted as saying: "When chemistry was at the state where biorhythm is today, it was called alchemy. But alchemy became chemistry, and within fifty years research may do the same for biorhythm."

On the other side is Colin Pittendrigh, an expert on biological rhythms at Stanford University. The Washington Post quoted him as saying, "I consider this stuff an utter, total, unadulterated fraud. I really know nothing about it because we've been unable to track it down. But I consider anyone who offers to explain my life in terms of 23-day rhythms a numerological nut, just like somebody who wants to explore the rhythms of pig iron price to 11 decimal places."

Against these pros and cons and lacking sufficient clinical methods to prove the theory, an alternative procedure is to apply it to numerous situations and to carefully note the results, rather than to constantly criticize its assumptions. This alternative is recommended to the reader. Numerous opportunities are provided throughout this book for the reader to test the theory. Actually, the situation is similar to accepting or rejecting the daily weather forecast. The forecast can't be proved. But it is too useful and important in the life of an individual to neglect or refuse to accept. Nor is one too concerned if the weather forecast is not completely reliable. I may carry my raincoat tomorrow when, in fact, the sun will shine brightly. However, I still feel rewarded in that I was prepared for the event of rain. I also know the next forecast is quite likely to be valid.

These are not unique circumstances for man. He has always had to choose between the objective and the subjective, that which he can feel versus that which he can sense, fact versus fancy if one pleases. Economic and social men are perfect examples. They cannot act through certainty because proof does not exist for the many actions they follow. Economic man - like biorhythmic man - must be completely informed. Being completely

informed is to know all courses of action that are open to him. Against this criteria it is foolhardy, indeed, to completely ignore or refuse to examine the biorhythm theory. "Too stupid to come in out of the rain" is often a result of refusing to observe the forecast of rain. A hasty decision, made now, without regard to another time when mental capabilities may be supposedly keener, is the mark of insensitivity; and irrationality is often the inability or reluctance to observe all factors and possible courses of action available.

So, as you can see, it has been researched, and, i think that planets affect us as well and is illustrated in horror scopes, which came from Greece's wise men observing the planets, and having the idea that these movements will affect life on earth, for some reason. based on electromagnetism, which is where the planets move around the earth, casting shadows and affecting the sun's photons onto us, as well as, well, like ripples in a pond, we get affected.

I would say that, for me, biorhythms are where we are born, or, conceived in the womb, and, will enter the world with our biological clocks counting up and down. if we were to observe that the years run in cycles, well...

I have assumed, that, the more you commit to something, the more you will draw energy from it, if it is true and you are not trying to play games with yourself. i suppose you will be faster with a cheetah tattoo, at least a little bit. holy symbols and stuff could also have an effect on you.

In this one game i played in a while ago, people got all sorts of animal, symbol and written message tattoos on them, and the more you had, the more they brought each other down, unless along a constant theme. the rules i understood said that you could have one on your back and one on each arm and each leg. this apparently boosted your stats in some way, and some were more powerful than others, but, they all did something for you, even though there was no balance, and all were unique. some were not accepted as socially proper, so you had to hide them, of course.



Astrophysics.

This is new to me, let's see what i have learned? astrophysics is about orbital bodies rotating around other orbital bodies. this would be where something with mass attracts other things with mass. if we were to observe that all things dropped on earth land up on the ground, eventually, if they have mass, which is most stuff, then we would see that the more mega mass you have, the more you will make things come towards you. this is true for the sun, as it has mega mass, but, if you were to have a mountain and a rock, you will find that the rock will not roll up the mountain, as it is attracted to the earth. of course, if you removed the earth, and threw the rock near the mountain, they would collide.

The momentum of the planets and moons and asteroids is related to the acceleration of the initial exploding black hole where they hurtle outwards, and then get attracted back towards the black hole that is then a sun. even a black hole has mass, as, it attracts smaller things to it. it has mass because it is a collection of energy, which is not potential, but rather kinetic, as it has realized itself into the hole

where it 'broods' away. this is where the black hole will see the less active energy go to the inside of the hole, and the more active energy will polarize itself with each other, and then form a bubble of sorts on the outside of the hole. the lazy energy and mass will go to the center where it will be crushed for a long time under the force of the rampant energy that has collected.

So, the star dies as it runs out of chemical for the fires. then, it searches inwards, like a back draft in a house on fire. then, it keeps searching for fuel like as in a spiral going inwards, and collects all sorts of things caught in this sucking motion. then it explodes when the mass and stuff get too sucky, eventually releasing it self into the solar system. this will continue until the solar system loses mass due to meteors leaving the system, eventually ending the cycle.



New stun gunrifle or pistol, hopefully.

I have a dream! this dream, is, where the police don't kill anybody anymore, as they use stun weapons that are practical to render criminals 'impotent' and then capture them. or, plan [b] will be the power cannon!

This new weapon will see the person get stunned due to their motor neurons and muscles shutting down, or being 'confused.' this can be done with a normal shock weapon or cattle prod at present, but that is too close range and chows power. this new weapon, will shoot a laser of sorts at the person and then they will pass out or fall or whatever. this can be done by emitting an 'impulse' at the opponent that sends a signal to their bodies nervous system where the 'signal' will interfere with the working of the bodies muscles relays.

This can be done by sending the electron laser, without electrocuting the person, to their bodies, by, using a 'wave' of force into them. this will be a combination of my plan [a] and [b]. if they were to send out a punch of power, they could even use it as a battering ram on doors and stuff, turned up to the maximum wattage.

The power will come from sound! this will be like a jet engine or something with a few changes that charges on batteries that you plug into the wall or mount or whatever. then, the 'rifle' will shoot out a jet of sound at the enemy, and, they will be winded or have bones broken or something - non lethal of course. this will mean that you need to amplify the energy into the 'analogue speaker' and punch them. then, you need to observe how a speaker works - it works off of tiny vibrators that are excited by the energy sent into them, and they make a 'noise.' so, instead of having lots of little vibrators, you have one! this will be like those things you put those little balls onto and watch them bounce up into the air, but, the transmission of power needs to be focused on about six shots or so, instead of channeling a few watts at a time. this means we need to focus all our energy into a few bursts. this can be done by observing gunpowder, where the whole of the charge is used up at once, by relaying it over, except, this must not explode!

So, we got our speaker, now we need to get the charge of the battery working. this can be done by observing the fastest way to dry up liquids - by using photons focused into a beam - a thick beam indeed.

If we were to focus photons into a thick strong beam - emitting lots of them at once, we could use the

fuel up into the speaker and emit the right sort of sound, maybe strong speaker material will do? we still need to get the fuel that is being used up into the speaker and then into watts. this means, we could also use a circuit that has all it's gates or whatever closed at once, and i mean a lot of gates! then, they can be compressed and overlayed on top of each other, and get the maximum amount of relay from one point to another.

If we want to use a bio shock though, then we need to send out a pulse of directed mass at a target. this means, of course, that we need to contain the kinetic energy into the bolt. this means we need to find some kinetic energy and something to direct it, and, it needs to be non lethal...

Rail gun.'

I want to create the ultimate sniper rifle for hostage situations. this will be where a very thin long bullet or something flies through the air into the target with great accuracy, as the laser type will be much more cumbersome and hard to aim, as, it requires a fuel 'thing.' okay, so we are looking for the right kind of bullet first of all, aren't we?

Basically we need to have a pack of five bullets in a clip, or, more like those nice rifles with that swinging reload type of action where you eject the shell - also like a shot gun. this bullet should be made of something technically penetrating and forceful, but at the same time quite plentiful, as we don't want to create another fission plant do we? i mean, the resources required are expensive and messy.

So, this bullet should be made out of a cluster of shards, that carry on the motion of the bullet, like a mushroom spreads in rings, the next ring will also, upon contact, loosen up and try to penetrate the object. this will be where armor will spread to the middle, naturally, and try to stop the initial 'impact' as it works in reverse for armor, like a fire spreads, towards the weakest areas of the armor.

Hell, let's try to design the bullet so it can penetrate tanks? if we were to use this method, would it penetrate thick armor like that? i doubt it, so, let's try something new? if we were to observe a pin head, that wouldn't really hurt anybody inside the tank, which may be shooting at a school or something.

Now, we need to make the mushrooms spray outwards! this can be done, but, will require more of a 'punch.' i am sure the guys at the lab can come up with a good mushroom type impact approach, or whatever, what we need to do is get the power.

So far, people have been limited by gun powder. gun powder has a hell of a kick, but is it strong enough? i suggest we use more of a, well, sulfur, which is flammable, so will be easy to port over in ideals to the new mechanism, and maybe some hydrogen and maybe a new sort of molecule or compound? we could mix all the gases that explode into one little molecule, and, then see them, as they are all different, divide the 'blast' into many different sorts of blasts, and, they will all create a 'cosmopolitan explosion' where the bullet launches from. being non polarized, they will sync and not push each other away, or, push each other away less - in the normal 'explosion' there will be about two to four types of compounds combining and repelling each other, like a drop of water doesn't interfere nor sync with another drop of water so much that they go into each other, but, rather like water into salt, creating a more focused interaction or reaction.

Saving the wildlife!

If we were to look around the globe, we would find that there are many endangered species. we could even bring back the extinct species by using bone d.n.a. to regrow the animal, or even use a engine noise sensor to find out where the engines of poachers choppers and trucks are, but that is old news.

So, if we were to want to keep the little animals alive, we need to make them uninteresting to the poachers. this can be done by creating ivory out of thin air! this could be done with a machine, where, you bond atoms into ivory - sounds easy, yes?

Basically, you need to add orbitals to thin air, as, all air is like matter or liquid, it is just in gas form. i have found that the more orbitals anything has, the more dense it is, so the air will condense into matter, and, with the right specs, will condense into ivory, or gold, or oil, or metals. this will keep our planet alive, yes

Have you ever thought about what happens at Christmas time? well, isn't it true that everyone flocks tot he stores? isn't it true that smart people plan for this? isn't it true that come new years day, which is still quite close to Christmas, people will want to sell their excess and have sales?

Well, have you ever thought of buying Christmas businesses after Christmas? this is an investment, that is for sure, but does it have to be? all you got to do is level with the owner - explain that they only do business at Christmas time, and it is a long wait. instead of sitting on their business, get new stock in for winter or summer depending on where you live, and, then make the business bipolar! yes man! drooling all over the dash board and stuff!

For example, if we were to have a toy shop, that runs at Christmas time. then, when is every bodies birthday? about nine months after adults procreate, yes? when do they procreate? well, i would say it is at Christmas time, so, we ware talking about a spike in toy purchases between September and Christmas, yes? this is the time to sell toys, not in January.

So, what should the toy shops do between January and September? they should, seasonally related, pack their stock away. i am talking about time share! if they find some other business that is doing well when they are off, then they will be able to store their excess in the same places, of course.

Anyways, the best time to buy stores is after Christmas, as that is when they move out, completing their sales, or should think about moving out, yes? but, who should think about moving in? well, what happens between purchasing times? i would say good old hard work, planning for Christmas and birthday season. commerce takes over! accounting, logistics and loan sharking and debt collection from banks - auctions if you will.

Quakery for the regular city household.

Call me a quack, but i think there is a way to make people feel better if they were to use what they have

around them with easy access to it. i mean, every medicine we take is made out of something from somewhere, and, with a little patience and a lot of luck, maybe we can make house hold remedies that work every time?

Let's observe the most common ailment of the regular household, stress. how do we relieve stress from work for mom and dad, and, kids at school? well, stress is where your muscles and brain are tired, and will retract or shrink into a little less mass to help them relax, like a elastic band - when it is stretched, it is from work; it wants to get back to normal and relax even more.

So, the best way to relax after a hard day is to start with the brain, as, it is the center of the nervous system where all instructions come from. this means that it needs to have the blood thinned - drinking alcohol will help, yes? drinking water will help, giving blood will help - anything where you thin your blood will alleviate stress on the brain.

Now, for the muscles. these are tired because of my elastic band approach, in practice. basically, you need to massage them, loosen them up with more energy. using one of those jiggly weight loss shaking machines will also help relieve stress. tapping yourself gently will relax muscles. if you were to rub yourself with deep heat, it will relax muscles. if you were to have a warm shower, or, dress warmly, then the heat, being energy trapped on your body, will relax muscles. i think static will relax muscles too, so rubbing yourself vigorously will also help, like a massage.

Reviving rotten teeth!

I find in the third world, like my country south africa, lots of people have rotten teeth. i have found a way previously to revive them so that they won't smell and won't hurt when you use them, and, will look whiter again. it is all simple! you could use things around the house to do this, as with all my remedies, well, nearly all of them...

So, you have some rotten teeth. what to do? if you were to observe that teeth are like bones, you will see that they will heal like bones. what heals bones? bones are made of cells, like all living things, and, you can heal cells by 'feeding' them. basically, eating correctly will see them slowly revive themselves, but, we want to do it quickly, don't you? yes you do! great success...

Now, if you were to observe that all medicine comes from natural things, or, combinations of natural things, then we will find that bones grow strong from milk, yes? think of babies growing - they have milk teeth to help squeeze the milk out of the boobies and it is sore, but it works for them, getting the extra ten percent or whatever. so, milk, ah, calcium helps, yes?

So, if you were to take some powdered milk and rub it onto your teeth with your fingers, you will see the teeth get stronger on the outside. i am afraid i cannot get right to the center of the teeth, but they will have an mushroom effect where they will heal the centre of the teeth slowly, but, the things i said would be there will be there.

Sculpting your face slowly with easily available things.

I have previously found a way to sculpt people's faces with liquid nitrogen applied in tiny small amounts to kill off cells, and then you inject something genetic to inflate other areas, sculpting the face

or any other living thing, but, that is hard to get hold of. so...

If we were to use some 'herbs' that are like sand bio-sandpaper, we could rub off the flesh, but that would be terribly sore and your cells would fall out. ouch. if we were to heat the fat cells, they will turn back into thinner things and flow through the blood, and then you poop them out. if you were to use something like chili leaves, you could get some of that potent stuff into your body and see the fat 'fly off.' well, maybe not that fast, but it will work.

To add mass you need to eat lots of glucose or straight off fat. you could also try to 'sweat' stuff in through your pores, of course. the things you want to rub on your body to increase mass is to use butter or condensed milk, i hope...

Well well well, here we are, with beautiful people, but, wouldn't it be nice to reduce and thicken bones and make people taller and shorter? well, let's get to it!

If we were to want to reduce bone mass, you know, if you are big boned and stuff, you might want to observe what the opposite of calcium is... well, failing that, we could use radiation, yes? this radiation could be 'started' in the body on the outside of the bones, and whittle them down. making this a house hold remedy would be hard and slow in the end, but let's give it a try?

If we were to observe that bones are made up of cells, we could maybe try to reduce the mass by rubbing our arms, legs, hips and so forth with some gel of some sort, maybe bleach? we could rub this on our bodies in the right areas, and, see the bleach get absorbed into our bodies. now, if bleach enters the blood stream, it will kill us, so, we need to also know if we get cut or something, it will. then, we need to know our blood vessels are closed cells and that it won't enter the blood stream, but, will penetrate to the bone, killing some of it off slowly. this will take a long time.

To make our bones stronger or thicker, we need to rub on something that gather biomass. this could be teeth whitener or something else that gathers on bones - use your imagination!

To make people taller we need to stretch the bones. to do this we need to make the bones thinner and 'elongated,' relaxing if you will. we can do this with some deep heat, rubbed all the way through to the bones, which, change slowly but nearly permanently.

To make people shorter, we need to make the bones contract. this can be done by stressing them out, so, we could lift weights or something more practical - this is much faster.

Pigments - brown, black, 'yellow,' white...

I have seen many people wanting a natural tan, and realized this could lead to something wonderful, if, the pigments were readily available, then people could make it like a 'coloring in' contest!

First, to go from too white to quite tanned, or even very tanned, you need to observe the pigments and

how the skin changes color. some skin is thick, and some is thin, but, they are all made out of the same stuff. to make the skin darker, you could lie in the sun or sun bed, slap on some tanning lotion, or get creative. now, to change from white to 'brown,' you could observe that skin is sensitive and will go red when it is hit if you are white. observing white skin and how it changes is the best way to figure out how skin changes colors, i find, as it is like a canvas, yes?

So, to change to a tanned adonis, you need to observe that the darker skin is tougher - believe me. the darker someone's skin is, the harder it is, so, this could be like growing bone mass, yes? basically, you need to get your skin to 'contract' and then get tougher. to do this you need to compress the skin by applying some sort of gel or liquid that sucks stuff in - something salty? this will make the skin come together, at least for a while. applying it for a long time would lead to a darker skin for a long time. so, salt water would make you darker, i guess?

Now, to make it darker permanently, you need to make it tighter. putting on weight will stretch your skin, so you would be lighter i think. if you were to be in a warm room, you will see your skin go lighter, as it will loosen. so, like in africa, where it is very hot, the pigment changes to be something darker.

Making skin tight will increase the pigment a lot. let's take this to the kitchen!

If we were to rub some fruit acids on our skin, they will tighten yes? this will make you darker, no need for the sun. just rub a lot on. to make sure it doesn't go back to the way it was, you need to solidify the effects. this can be done by heating the skin so it absorbs the liquids.

Of course, to go lighter, you would probably use conditioner or shampoo. this will make the skin less tough and tight, and it will result in lighter skin. as well, heating it will make it permanent, but i don't know why anyone would do this, as black people don't usually want to be lighter - they would look ridiculous!

Curing the common cold quickly [without medical products.]

I think it is quite common to catch a cold or the flu every now and again, and it would be great if the common enemy could be cured by household remedies, yes? basically, if you were to catch a cold, the symptoms are feeling drained of energy and getting a lot of mucous. if you were to observe that if the symptoms are gone, the ailment is defunct, of course.

Now, if you were to want to feel more energized then you need to eat stuff with sugar in it, or, not eat too much stuff with sugar in it, as, it will also make your mucous more of a problem. so, you should try to observe that the real problem is the mucous, as that is the cold's cell's dividing and infesting the body.

So, to get rid of the mucous, you need to make it thinner so you can spit it out - don't be grossed out, it is the best way to rid yourself of this! if you were to drink lots of water, or, drink alcohol, it will thin your blood and then the mucous will get thinner and easier to spit out, as it will collect in your mouth. or, you could burn incense and smell it, fry some herbs and breathe them in - they will all thin your blood and then you might be able to get rid of it. i have also heard of eating chilli peppers to sweat the flu out of your body.

Curing headaches in the household.

I have sometimes got headaches, and know that a lot of people get these. i wonder if there is a household cure for headaches when people are out of cheap products and pills?

If we were to observe what happens when we have a headache, well, let's take a look at some referenced material?



Originally Posted by <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Headache>

A headache or cephalalgia is pain anywhere in the region of the head or neck. It can be a symptom of a number of different conditions of the head and neck.[1]

Headaches can result from a wide range of causes both benign and more serious. Brain tissue itself is not sensitive to pain as it lacks pain receptors. Rather, the pain is caused by disturbance of the pain-sensitive structures around the brain. Nine areas of the head and neck have these pain-sensitive structures, which are the cranium (the periosteum of the skull), muscles, nerves, arteries and veins, subcutaneous tissues, eyes, ears, sinuses and mucous membranes. There are a number of different classification systems for headaches. The most well-recognized is that of the International Headache Society. Headache is a non-specific symptom, which means that it has many possible causes, including fatigue and sleep deprivation, stress, the effects of medications and recreational drugs, viral infections and common colds, head injury, rapid ingestion of a very cold food or beverage, dental or sinus issues, and many more.

Treatment of a headache depends on the underlying cause, but commonly involves pain killers. Some form of headache is one of the most commonly experienced of all physical discomforts.

As you can see, there is no know cause for the headaches, but there are symptoms. i know that when you have sex, your headache gets worse, so, could it be hormonal? i mean, could it be a lack of sex? is it true that people that are not married will get more headaches? i am not sure, maybe someone can tell me?

But, back to business! if you were to observe that headaches get worse with stressing your body out, then, i suppose that we could say that stress causes headaches? if you were to observe this, then the best cure for a headache, like stress, is to relax your muscles, as with the 'stress cure' i spoke about at the beginning of this thread. or, let's take a look at how headache tablets work?



Originally Posted by <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analgesic>

Analgesic drugs act in various ways on the peripheral and central nervous systems.

So, this is where our body communicates, and, they basically slow down or dull communication, yes? this is an educated guess, of course.

Now, if the whole body needs to 'slow down,' i am sure we can improve on this. if we were to ingest something that goes to the brain, basically, this would be something that a neurotransmitter can pick up easily and will bypass the

rest of the body, it will be combined with the relaxant, which we have not found yet.

If we were to use something that requires 'electric charge' to 'dissolve,' and then we would need a metal of some sort, as that will conduct the 'thing' into the brain, so, maybe some meat or something? then, we need to lace the meat with some herbs, as that clears up the senses of the body quickly.

So, now, we have our cure for a headache! it is, steak with herbs or other things that clear the sinuses.

Up the difficult slope we go, next is for chicken pox and measles!

So, we have covered the basics. now, we need to go up a little bit to something that still affects a lot of people, but less than those things we have covered.

Chicken pox is a 'coarse' disease of the skin where the little bumps come up all over the children. if, we were to observe how to stop these 'things,' then we could start by ingesting something inside the body, instead of doing something sore outside of the body.

Now, to get rid of the "pox" we need to take something in that sucks up mucous, as that is all there is to it, as, the pox are made of mucous you can see when you scratch them. this means, of course, that we need to eat or drink something that will suck up the mucous, something that dries the skin, but, wait a minute, doesn't the child's skin feel dry to the parent? well, this is because the skin is being shared with the rest of the pock.

So, if we were to drink some salt, then we could see a rapid change as the mucous is sucked up from the inside. or, if that doesn't work, we could try to drink something that thins the blood, as, then the supply of oxygen and carbon to the pocks will be less. this will help a little bit. water should do it nicely. then, we could also drink some other things i mentioned, the ones that make your skin lighter, like, the one for the cleansing of the pores. this could be like showering in shampoo - a lot of it, and drying carefully. this cleans hair, why not clean some pores? drinking something that cleanses, like, for example, gin, before bed time so the kids can just fall asleep, will also clean the body and pores.

The big boys; cancer and aids.

To cure cancer, we need to observe that the disease is caused from within the body, from natural cells becoming 'excited' and activating themselves. to kill these cells - i cannot remember what they do? - but they are native cells, so we can kill them by making our red or white blood 'health maintenance' cells attack them, as they do, as they become a disease to be fought. so, we need to get the cells to smother them. the problem is that they will 'merge' with the other cells, coming i think from cells that are 'frozen.'

So, we need to kill off native cells behaving aggressively. this could be helped by observing that the other cells are more placid. this means, they will be warmer... if we could cool them down, then there would be hope, yes? if we could change their cellular structure, then we could see them off. making a medicine to combat them would be easy, but we need something everybody can afford.

Now, to kill the cancer cells, we need to eat way too much of something. this will feed the other cells, but, will make them bigger as they expand to accommodate the fuels. then, the cells would expand and be immune to the disease, that eats cells rather than fuels.

Aids is different, as, it is not native. we can cure aids by using cancer cells, and kill cancer with aids cells, ones that die quickly.

Autism and other psychological defects.

This is where our d.n.a. has one too many chromosomes, or that the communication between transmitters is not working properly to their maximum output. i remember doing this with a lab, i wonder if i can do this in the kitchen?

If we were to observe that, for the autism, we need to get that extra chromosome to stop functioning, we need to eat animals and meat. this would mean that their d.n.a. which was alive with a d.n.a. code, will get into our bodies and swamp out the faulty d.n.a. that will be replaced by it, lowering the chromosome count, yes? the best thing to eat would be mammals like beef and no poultry, as their d.n.a. is reptilian.

Now, to get the communication in your brain working properly, you need to eat things with metals in them, as, metals are conductors and amplify the signals of our neurotransmitters. this would mean maybe rather trying to get hold of some carbon monoxide, as then , our bodies will recover eventually, but, the 'chemicals' will lace the brain and insides to ensure better cellular communication. water is also a conductor, so getting it to the brain or even other nerves will see them conduct better.

To maximize the communication, which i think is only a little better now, we need to make them grow bigger and stronger! these cells need some fuels to do that, so, using steroids will do the job well, or, even viagra?

Plasma power.

There are two main instabilities for plasma research to be rectified - the hydrodynamic and kinetic instabilities. let's find out more about them?

The kinetic instability:

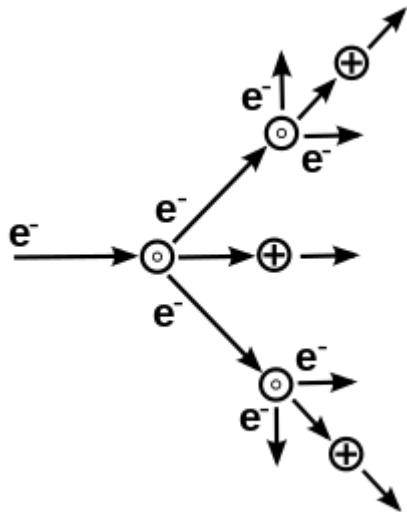


Originally Posted by <http://www.efda.org/glossary/kinetic-instability/>
Oscillation which is unstable as a result of the energy distribution of ions or electrons.
And the hydrodynamic instability:



Originally Posted by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydrodynamic_stability
In fluid dynamics, hydrodynamic stability is the field which analyses the stability and the onset of instability of fluid flows. Instabilities may develop further into turbulence.[1] The foundations of hydrodynamic stability, both theoretical and experimental, were laid by — notably — Helmholtz, Kelvin, Rayleigh and Reynolds during the nineteenth century.[1]

If we wanted to clear up kinetic instability, we would need to make stable the ions and electrons. this can be done by deleting some of them - the excess. this can be done by making them all positive and negative grouped together, to make them spread out and leave the plasma, as in this image:



So, they will stream out, pushing each other away, and then grouping around the outside and very inside, like those wires that have multiple layers, with the inner most being where some are deflected to, and the outside where they will either stay inside or leave.

Now, for hydrodynamic instability. if the kinetics are done as i stated, there will be no 'turbulence,' as the whole thing will be attracted to the inside of the 'wires' and find a place to fill in between, with perfectly balanced 'oscillation' in between the two sets of ions and electrons.

Re: Plasma power. resistive wall modes.

Resistive wall modes (RWM) develop in plasmas that require the presence of a perfectly conducting wall for stability. RWM stability is a key issue for many magnetic configurations. Moderate beta values are possible without a nearby wall in the tokamak, stellarator, and other configurations, but a nearby conducting wall can significantly improve ideal kink mode stability in most configurations, including the tokamak, ST, reversed field pinch (RFP), spheromak, and possibly the FRC. In the advanced tokamak and ST, wall stabilization is critical for operation with a large bootstrap fraction. The spheromak requires wall stabilization to avoid the low- m,n tilt and shift modes, and possibly bending modes. However, in the presence of a non-ideal wall, the slowly growing RWM is unstable. The resistive wall mode has been a long-standing issue for the RFP, and has more recently been observed in tokamak experiments. Progress in understanding the physics of the RWM and developing the means to stabilize it could be directly applicable to all magnetic configurations. A closely related issue is to understand plasma rotation, its sources and sinks, and its role in stabilizing the RWM.

I think this is about insulation? if it is, and there need to be proper insulation for the plasma to work properly, then they need to insulate it with something non magnetic, that avoids

gamma radiation escaping too. if they were to use a 'flesh' to insulate it, the flesh would absorb it to my knowledge. or maybe not...

How about they try to insulate it with some something that absorbs it completely? how about they use actual wires that absorb and deliver the current by using plastic, as that is oil based? but, i bet if it were that easy, it would have already been done...

So, maybe they should use some super dense stuff? like o9 or something? they could just compress gasses until they are so dense no radiation nor current will escape?

----- Post added at 08:42 PM ----- Previous post was at 08:28 PM -----

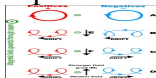
Resistive instabilities are an issue for all magnetic configurations, since the onset can occur at beta values well below the ideal limit. The stability of neoclassical tearing modes (NTM) is a key issue for magnetic configurations with a strong bootstrap current. The NTM is a metastable mode; in certain plasma configurations, a sufficiently large deformation of the bootstrap current produced by a “seed island” can contribute to the growth of the island. The NTM is already an important performance-limiting factor in many tokamak experiments, leading to degraded confinement or disruption. Although the basic mechanism is well established, the capability to predict the onset in present and future devices requires better understanding of the damping mechanisms which determine the threshold island size, and of the mode coupling by which other instabilities (such as sawteeth in tokamaks) can generate seed islands. Resistive Ballooning Mode, similar to ideal ballooning, but with finite resistivity taken into consideration, provides another example of a resistive instability. To get the current to run and not bunch, they should try to use oscillation. this would be where the current 'bunches' along something metallic like a ball of metal or something, and they carry it inside of them. of course, this could be made simpler by using 'bubbles' of ballooning currents that all want to move away from the 'source,' so using similarly charged things could also help?

Plasma power, guidance and drift currents.



Originally Posted by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guiding_center

In many cases of practical interest, the motion in a magnetic field of an electrically charged particle (such as an electron or ion in a plasma) can be treated as the superposition of a relatively fast circular motion around a point called the guiding center and a relatively slow drift of this point. The drift speeds may differ for various species depending on their charge states, masses, or temperatures, possibly resulting in electric currents or chemical separation.



I think they want to have the chemicals not separate? I hope that the objective of this, keeping the chemicals together will result in electric charge. they tend to separate when charged 'to do something,' so we need to keep them quite close. they seem to behave like similarly charged plasmas, yet the positive ones always seem to go the same way. this means we need to get the negatives to counter them and 'keep them in,' as without

insulation they will spiral out and just fade away. this means that we need to contain it with the right force going the other way, as, they will then seek to stay as close as possible. or, in other words, we make one 'male' and one 'female' as they are negative and positive, so will attract one another, and then they will both function as a 'caterpillar' where they fluctuate outwards and inwards while it moves along. for an even better charge, they could surround the positive ions with a circle of negative ions, or, the other way around. this will see the ones on the outside attracted towards the center, while staying in line with the center plasma.

Or of course, they could pair them off? this would keep them both in line as they are attracted to each other. or, they could make one 'female,' and allow another 'male' three or so circle the outside, always staying close to the center, but not in it, because the other males keep it from the centre, so they sill spiral around the inner plasma charge, following it to the destination.

☞ Originally Posted by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guiding_center

With the important exception of the E-cross-B drift, the drift velocities of different species will be different. The differential velocity of charged particles results in a current, while the mass dependence of the drift velocity can result in chemical separation.

Why not use photons? they are mass less... they could charge a photon and then watch the problem with mass displacing the chemicals disappear.

Plasma power.

Well, i think it is time to start at the bottom with the most basic things about plasma power for the use of all. let's try to grasp the 'real theory?'



Originally Posted by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plasma_stability

In many cases a plasma can be treated as a fluid and its stability analyzed with magnetohydrodynamics (MHD). MHD theory is the simplest representation of a plasma, so MHD stability is a necessity for stable devices to be used for nuclear fusion, specifically magnetic fusion energy. There are, however, other types of instabilities, such as velocity-space instabilities in magnetic mirrors and systems with beams. There are also rare cases of systems, e.g. the Field-Reversed Configuration, predicted by MHD to be unstable, but which are observed to be stable, probably due to kinetic effects.

Well, let's start with why the thing that is supposed to be unstable actually is? i suggest that it is stable because the focus was placed on it, and, that they have overlooked some other key points to get this stable. for example, if you were to have three 'canisters,' and you needed to keep them stable with one amount of fluid of some sort, then the other two would be unstable, yes? of course, if it was that they were all in the same canister - the three stability seeking liquids - then it would be that it would not settle the whole solution, but rather dissolve into a solution too weak to satisfy the canister. that said, it would have an over all effect on the whole solution, but, how it gets one of the unstable things stable is where they will simply see the solution stick together like a solid in the water or a gas giant, and then make the area stable, yes? so that is how they have a stability where they thought

they would not - something is making this good and something else bad, if you ask me.

But, that is rubbish, we need to get the whole thing stable! it is a solution of flammable things, and, if it was not flammable, then there would be no plasma, as, plasma is something that comes out of a fire as a liquid, yes?

So, if we were to observe that it is magnetic, we could pull all the metals or rubble onto the outside of the cylinder and let the fluids pass through easily. of course, if it were that they need the 'stuff,' then they could make it sprinkle out through the whole 'thing.' all this can be done with magnetic charges, of course.

Now, to get the fluids to do what you want them to do, as i have no idea what it is, i have to guess, yes? i suppose you want the fluids to remain stable, of course, and that they must conduct energy of some sort. well, the energy can be conducted by anything with enough orbitals in the solution. the orbitals will help the energy move through the fluids, and then they will actually be moving along the orbitals, like a monkey in the trees, yes?

If the energy can travel through, what is the problem? the problem is a long list of things that interfere with this.



Originally Posted by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plasma_stability

An important field of plasma physics is the stability of the plasma. It usually only makes sense to analyze the stability of a plasma once it has been established that the plasma is in equilibrium. "Equilibrium" asks whether there are net forces that will accelerate any part of the plasma. If there are not, then "stability" asks whether a small perturbation will grow, oscillate, or be damped out.

So, we need to keep the 'spark' alive. it would be good to make points where the energy will regroup and reengage it's journey, like a 'cell' that is 'polarized.' this would mean of course that the cell is like a swing ball, being hit by the player means it will stay up, yes?

----- Post added at 08:12 AM ----- Previous post was at 07:58 AM -----

If we were to observe that the cells are not yet formulated, then we need to inject the solution with something that is workable and cheap, but what?

I suggest they try to use copper, as it doesn't really sink nor float i think, while still being a conductor. or, for a hybrid cell, that will do what we need it to do, we could collect a lot of silicone or glucose, and cover a magnet sort of thing that pushes the energy from one point to another.

If we could find a way to get the reaction with a bit of 'spinning,' then we should try to use

a oscillation, of course, or, dissolved lead?



----- Post added at 08:42 AM ----- Previous post was at 08:12 AM -----

Okay, so we know how to get the energy from one point to the other in a solution, but, how do we generate the power? i suppose we could use a battery of some sort, but, this is

supposed to be the battery. if we were to use my original power generation idea, we could use heat coming from coal, or, heat coming from nuclear power with 'stars making light beds active,' or whatever you want to call it, or, we could use this liquid stuff.

This liquid stuff should be composed of water with dissolved lead in it. then, we push a button that makes a 'spark' and it goes through the whole solution and ignites the whole thing, like a car battery, of sorts. then, we need to keep it alive, as with the instability problem, it 'dulls out.' this can be done by making a lead circuit within the liquid or mixture of water and lead, or even dropping the dissolved lead? then, we will have a circuit in water, which will have all resistors open or closed or whatever, and then we could have a very cheap form of power?

Of course, they have a better idea about how to generate 'real power,' so we have to accept that this might not be the best way to do things. of course, the plasma is made out of some or other chemicals, and we could make a 'biological circuit' out of boiled sand, which has zinc in it. this would make it super cheap to make, of course.

So, we have a button with a spark, that ignites the system, then travels around the circuit all the time, gathering 'momentum' in the form of energy. then, it will be submitted outside the circuit to appliances or what not. but, how do we put it off? i suppose we could open the 'circuit,' or draw the charge all into a battery of some sort, yes?

Harnessing the photon.



Originally Posted by <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Photon>

A photon is an elementary particle, the quantum of light and all other forms of electromagnetic radiation. It is the force carrier for the electromagnetic force, even when static via virtual photons. The effects of this force are easily observable at both the microscopic and macroscopic level, because the photon has zero rest mass; this allows long distance interactions. Like all elementary particles, photons are currently best explained by quantum mechanics and exhibit wave–particle duality, exhibiting properties of both waves and particles. For example, a single photon may be refracted by a lens or exhibit wave interference with itself, but also act as a particle giving a definite result when its position is measured.

The modern photon concept was developed gradually by Albert Einstein to explain experimental observations that did not fit the classical wave model of light. In particular, the photon model accounted for the frequency dependence of light's energy, and explained the ability of matter and radiation to be in thermal equilibrium. It also accounted for anomalous observations, including the properties of black-body radiation, that other physicists, most notably Max Planck, had sought to explain using semiclassical models, in which light is still described by Maxwell's equations, but the material objects that emit and absorb light do so in amounts of energy that are quantized (i.e., they change energy only by certain particular discrete amounts and cannot change energy in any arbitrary way). Although these semiclassical models contributed to the development of quantum mechanics, many further experiments[2][3] starting with Compton scattering of single photons by electrons, first observed in 1923, validated Einstein's hypothesis that light itself

is quantized. In 1926 the optical physicist Frithiof Wolfers and the chemist Gilbert N. Lewis coined the name photon for these particles, and after 1927, when Arthur H. Compton won the Nobel Prize for his scattering studies, most scientists accepted the validity that quanta of light have an independent existence, and the term photon for light quanta was accepted.

In the Standard Model of particle physics, photons are described as a necessary consequence of physical laws having a certain symmetry at every point in spacetime. The intrinsic properties of photons, such as charge, mass and spin, are determined by the properties of this gauge symmetry. The photon concept has led to momentous advances in experimental and theoretical physics, such as lasers, Bose–Einstein condensation, quantum field theory, and the probabilistic interpretation of quantum mechanics. It has been applied to photochemistry, high-resolution microscopy, and measurements of molecular distances. Recently, photons have been studied as elements of quantum computers and for applications in optical imaging and optical communication such as quantum cryptography. Well, as far as i can tell, the photon is not absorbed by mass. it reflects off of it, and, that is why we see things. basically, the photon excites the electron bonds of objects and that is why it is illuminated - that it is burning like a candle of sorts, and, that it is not absorbed, as, then it would gradually 'dim out.' okay, let's say it goes into a cave, if it shines onto each 'rock mass' it will eventually run out of reflections for each rock to rebound onto the next - like a bouncing ball? - and slowly be absorbed into the rocks, or, it could be that it reflects a lot of what was previously shone onto and then eventually only has black in it. if you close your hands together, you will see the shadows grow, meaning, that the light source will gradually be closed and that it is not absorbed, but rather just reflected from various positions.

Anyways, if the photon is massless, then how does it travel? i would say it must have mass to to travel, otherwise it would have no 'weight' to be thrown around, yes? of course, this goes against classical physics, but, if we were to observe the light traveling, i mean, what makes it travel? if it travels, well, what is traveling? we know it reflects off of surfaces, but not gases. if it reflected off of gases, then it would stop at the ozone layer, yes? it must have mass to penetrate the ozone layer, or, be massless to do so. if it has no mass, then what are we seeing with the 'reflections?'

So, we have our photon. simple little thing come to think of it. if we were to observe that it has mass, it shows as not being infinite, as, it stops when it reaches our eyes - it does not bounce around all over the place over and over as then we could see in the dark, yes? then, there would be no night time! if we were to observe that the photon has mass, then what sort of mass is it?

If we look at the sun, we will find that it is a burning ball of gas, yes? that means it will have mass too, as, it makes planets spin around it, like a normal particle. if then we would say that the photon has mass, as i am, how do we prove it? we could simply show that we 'feel' the sun on our necks, yes? if the warmth of the light makes us warmer, it must affect us with mass.

Previously, on other sites, i have mastered my new understanding of electrons and photons. Electrons are essential for bonding and energy, and photons are essential for 'closed circuit' regenerating things like light. okay, i cannot really remember my new definition of photons, as i didn't really like what i found, but, it is now time to focus on something else.

Chemistry is the study of things that are in the elemental table and combinations of particles studied in physics, so, physics will set you up for chemistry, but chemistry might only give you a very basic understanding of physics - chemistry big, physics small. there is much less to learn in physics than chemistry too.

Let us take a look at quarks? i have no idea where to start, so i will start with a quote;



Originally Posted by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_particles

Fermions are one of the two fundamental classes of particles, the other being bosons. Fermion particles are described by Fermi-Dirac statistics and have quantum numbers described by the Pauli exclusion principle. They include the quarks and leptons, as well as any composite particles consisting of an odd number of these, such as all baryons and many atoms and nuclei.

Fermions have half-integer spin; for all known elementary fermions this is $1/2$. All known fermions are also Dirac fermions; that is, each known fermion has its own distinct antiparticle. It is not known whether the neutrino is a Dirac fermion or a Majorana fermion.[3] Fermions are the basic building blocks of all matter. They are classified according to whether they interact via the color force or not. In the Standard Model, there are 12 types of elementary fermions: six quarks and six leptons.



Originally Posted by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_particles

Quarks are the fundamental constituents of hadrons and interact via the strong interaction. Quarks are the only known carriers of fractional charge, but because they combine in groups of three (baryons) or in groups of two with antiquarks (mesons), only integer charge is observed in nature. Their respective antiparticles are the antiquarks which are identical except for the fact that they carry the opposite electric charge (for example the up quark carries charge $+2/3$, while the up antiquark carries charge $-2/3$), color charge, and baryon number. There are six flavors of quarks; the three positively charged quarks are called up-type quarks and the three negatively charged quarks are called down-type quarks.

So, fermions are broken down into quarks and leptons. these two types of particle are there for the sake of motion and energy, as, we all know it takes energy to move, and energy eventually results in movement. this is like pulling a elastic back, there is now created energy from you to the band, and then you release your energy holding it back to fire it across the room. this is where you exert energy to move it, then you release it's own energy to move it.

I have already covered the formula for finding the weights and spins of these things on another forum, not that it really matters if you learn them like a doctor learns things out their textbooks - there is a lot of content in there!



Originally Posted by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_particles

Leptons do not interact via the strong interaction. Their respective antiparticles are the antileptons which are identical except for the fact that they carry the

opposite electric charge and lepton number. The antiparticle of the electron is the antielectron, which is nearly always called positron for historical reasons. There are six leptons in total; the three charged leptons are called electron-like leptons, while the neutral leptons are called neutrinos. Neutrinos are known to oscillate, so that neutrinos of definite flavour do not have definite mass, rather they exist in a superposition of mass eigenstates. The hypothetical heavy right-handed neutrino, called a sterile neutrino, has been left off the list.

It is apparent that energy used to charge the electron comes from the quarks, as the electrons have a negative charge number, meaning they are basically ruled out of motion or anything else - they are useless without the quarks. leptons are important because the electron dictates how heavy and dense something is, as, with my formulas, you will find that the more electron orbital clouds it has, the more this is true. it is true that there is no strong interaction between leptons, because the quarks do all the work. this means that electrons bond things together by being 'lazy' and hauling things 'knitted closed,' like a cat dragging a rug under them when you are trying to take them to the vet!

Bosons.

Bosons are one of the two fundamental classes of particles, the other being fermions. Bosons are characterized by Bose-Einstein statistics and all have integer spins. Bosons may be either elementary, like photons and gluons, or composite, like mesons.

The fundamental forces of nature are mediated by gauge bosons, and mass is believed to be created by the Higgs Field. According to the Standard Model the elementary bosons are:

Photon, w boson, z boson, gluon, Higgs boson and graviton. i think the last two do not fit into my idea of what goes on in the world, so, let me first try to nullify or get rid of them before we continue. the Higgs is supposed to give things mass, but, so is the graviton. there is no mass outside of the electron's orbital clouds and they make things denser and heavier and sometimes 'harder.' this means these things do not matter. as for photons, i have covered them on online debate network.

So, the w boson, the z boson and the gluon;



Originally Posted by <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boson>

In quantum mechanics, a boson (ⁱˈboʊsɒn,^[1] ⁱˈboʊzɒn^[2]) is a particle that follows Bose-Einstein statistics. Bosons make up one of the two classes of particles, the other being fermions.[3] The name boson was coined by Paul Dirac[4] to commemorate the contribution of the Indian physicist Satyendra Nath Bose[5][6] in developing, with Einstein, Bose-Einstein statistics—which theorizes the characteristics of elementary particles.[7] Examples of bosons include fundamental particles such as photons, gluons, and W and Z bosons (the four force-carrying gauge bosons of the Standard Model), the Higgs boson, and the still-theoretical graviton of quantum gravity; composite particles (e.g. mesons and stable nuclei of even mass number such as deuterium (with one proton and one neutron, mass number = 2), helium-4, or lead-208[Note 1]); and some quasiparticles (e.g. Cooper pairs, plasmons, and phonons).[8]:130

An important characteristic of bosons is that their statistics do not restrict the number of them that occupy the same quantum state. This property is exemplified by helium-4 when it is cooled to become a superfluid.[9] Unlike bosons, two fermions cannot occupy the same quantum space. Whereas the elementary particles that make up matter (i.e. leptons and quarks) are

fermions, the elementary bosons are force carriers that function as the 'glue' holding matter together.[10] This property holds for all particles with integer spin ($s = 0, 1, 2$ etc.) as a consequence of the spin-statistics theorem.

So, they can occupy the same place? this means they must merge, but, there must be a limit to the amount of times it can run over? i would say that they are like a puddle of water, where it occupies the same space, but the space grows bigger, yes? they are force carrying particles, like quarks, and have a zero charge as they are just inert mass or 'stuff waiting to be used.'

Gluons are like putty, they will hold together other elements, and are like the 'bonds' between elements and stuff, but, are much smaller and cannot exist without elements or atoms, but must exist when atoms combine, like the bosons will bind to other particles like quarks and electrons - the quarks give the power, the electron's give the 'focus,' objective or goals and the bosons give it 'substance' as to what it will do, maybe the elements will be included here in? all the while the gluons will hold the things together, like a skeleton.

More on leptons.



Originally Posted by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electron_neutrino

The electron neutrino (ν_e) is a subatomic lepton elementary particle which has no net electric charge. Together with the electron it forms the first generation of leptons, hence its name electron neutrino. It was first hypothesized by Wolfgang Pauli in 1930, to account for missing momentum and missing energy in beta decay, and was discovered in 1956 by a team led by Clyde Cowan and Frederick Reines (see Cowan-Reines neutrino experiment).[1]



Originally Posted by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electron_neutrino

Like all particles, the electron neutrino has a corresponding antiparticle, the electron antineutrino ($\bar{\nu}_e$), which differs only in that some of its properties have equal magnitude but opposite sign. The process of beta decay produces both beta particles and electron antineutrinos. Wolfgang Pauli proposed the existence of these particles, in 1930, to ensure that beta decay conserved energy (the electrons in beta decay have a continuum of energies) and momentum (the momentum of the electron and recoil nucleus - in beta decay - do not add up to zero).

So, the neutrino sucks up energy for itself, like a fire would burn wood for itself. this means of course that it is 'active' in some way, as it is doing something, even though it is something bad.



Originally Posted by <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muon>

The muon (μ^- ; from the Greek letter mu (μ) used to represent it) is an elementary particle similar to the electron, with unitary negative electric charge of -1 and a spin of $1/2$, but with a much greater mass ($105.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$). It is classified as a lepton, together with the electron (mass $0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$), the tau (mass $1777.8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$), and the three neutrinos. As is the case with other leptons, the muon is not believed to have any sub-structure; namely, it is not thought to be composed of any simpler particles.

The muon is an unstable subatomic particle with a mean lifetime of $2.2 \mu\text{s}$. Among all known unstable subatomic particles, only the neutron and some

atomic nuclei have a longer decay lifetime; others decay significantly faster. The decay of the muon (as well as of the neutron, the longest-lived unstable baryon), is mediated by the weak interaction exclusively. Muon decay always produces at least three particles, which must include an electron of the same charge as the muon and two neutrinos of different types.

Like all elementary particles, the muon has a corresponding antiparticle of opposite charge (+1) but equal mass and spin: the antimuon (also called a positive muon). Muons are denoted by μ^- and antimuons by μ^+ . Muons were previously called mu mesons, but are not classified as mesons by modern particle physicists (see History), and that name is no longer used by the physics community.

Muons have a mass of 105.7 MeV/c², which is about 200 times that of the electron. Due to their greater mass, muons are not as sharply accelerated when they encounter electromagnetic fields, and do not emit as much bremsstrahlung (deceleration radiation). This allows muons of a given energy to penetrate far more deeply into matter than electrons, since the deceleration of electrons and muons is primarily due to energy loss by the bremsstrahlung mechanism. As an example, so-called "secondary muons", generated by cosmic rays hitting the atmosphere, can penetrate to the Earth's surface, and even into deep mines.

Because muons have a very large mass and energy compared with the decay energy of radioactivity, they are never produced by radioactive decay. They are, however, produced in copious amounts in high-energy interactions in normal matter, in certain particle accelerator experiments with hadrons, or naturally in cosmic ray interactions with matter. These interactions usually produce pi mesons initially, which most often decay to muons.

As with the case of the other charged leptons, the muon has an associated muon neutrino, denoted by ν_μ , which is not the same particle as the electron neutrino, and does not participate in the same nuclear reactions.

This is like a disease that sucks mass away from the rest of the atom, and is like a small black hole - could normal quasars be big muons?



Originally Posted by http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tau_lepton

Tau (τ) leptons (aka tauons, tau particle) are one of the very small elementary particles. This means that they are believed to be so small that they can not be divided any more. Tau leptons can be thought of as very heavy electrons, as they are both leptons. This is because they have about 3,500 times as much mass as electrons, and about 17 times as much mass as muons. Since they only live for 2.9×10^{-13} seconds, they do not have a significant role in the regular world. However, they are very important in the decay of subatomic matter.

Like the other two basic leptons, tauons have a neutrino named after them (the tau neutrino).

Tau have a charge of -1, and can be written as τ^- . Since antimatter has the opposite of charge of regular matter, anti-tauons have a charge of +1, and can be written as τ^+ . Tauons themselves are unstable, and can decay. Also, τ^+ and τ^- can annihilate each other in a form of decay. When a single tauon decays, it is the only lepton that can decay into hadrons (things made of quarks). τ^+ and τ^- can be formed by an electron-positron (antielectron) pair combining. The two tauons then decay into an electron or a positron, a muon or an antimuon, and four of the various neutrinos. However, a single tauon decays differently than a

tauon and an antitauon.

A τ^- will quickly decay into a tau neutrino and a W boson. The W boson will exist for 3×10^{-25} seconds, before it decays into an electron or an electron antineutrino, a muon or a muon antineutrino, and a down quark or an up antiquark.

As with the other leptons, these produce activity by sucking the substance from other things. this brings things closer together, like electron bonding.

Quarks.

In particle physics, the quark model is a classification scheme for hadrons in terms of their valence quarks—the quarks and antiquarks which give rise to the quantum numbers of the hadrons. The quark model underlies "flavor SU(3)", or the Eightfold Way, the successful classification scheme organizing the large number of lighter hadrons that were being discovered starting in the 1950s and continuing through the 1960s. It received experimental verification beginning in the late 1960s and is a valid effective classification of them to date. The quark model was independently proposed by physicists Murray Gell-Mann,[1] and George Zweig[2][3] (also see [4]) in 1964. Today, the model has essentially been absorbed as a component of the established quantum field theory of strong and electroweak particle interactions, dubbed the Standard Model.

Okay, as I am sure you all know, quarks are very small. they are in the same size category as electrons, photons and neutrinos and so forth. these little things have a negative charge, so, will affect the other things around them by sucking them in or together, sort of like 'electron bonding.' they are usually found in "strange stars" and will not really travel as they are too busy sucking, yes? this means they just float along with the nucleus and tag along, sucking stuff in as they go.

[Honestly the only reason i am writing about this s to maximize my chances of flying or making other things fly.]

These are not strong interactions, because they have a 'negative third charge.' if you look to the positively charged quarks, then you will find polarizing energy. but, let's take a look at some of this funny stuff;

 Originally Posted by <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strangeness>

In particle physics, strangeness ("S") is a property of particles, expressed as a quantum number, for describing decay of particles in strong and electromagnetic reactions, which occur in a short period of time.

 Originally Posted by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_charge

An object is negatively charged if it has an excess of electrons, and is otherwise positively charged or uncharged.

So, quarks either suck or decay. all the energy comes from the protons, then, yes?

Electronics advances.

This is where we create and analyze our own ideas in advancing electronic things, okay? i am explaining htis to you very simply so you can understand, and, quite frankly, this is the only way i can understand too!



Originally Posted

by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analogue_electronics

Analogue electronics (or analog in American English) are electronic systems with a continuously variable signal, in contrast to digital electronics where signals usually take only two different levels. The term "analogue" describes the proportional relationship between a signal and a voltage or current that represents the signal. The word analogue is derived from the Greek word ανάλογος (analogos) meaning "proportional".[1]

Analogue electronics are superior to digital ones performance wise. this is because, well, for example, if you were to take a camera, which gives the better picture - a glass analogue one or a digital one in pixels? or, a monitor with a photo superimposed or presented on it, or a lot of little lights?



Originally Posted

by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analogue_electronics

An analogue signal uses some attribute of the medium to convey the signal's information. For example, an aneroid barometer uses the angular position of a needle as the signal to convey the information of changes in atmospheric pressure.[2] Electrical signals may represent information by changing their voltage, current, frequency, or total charge. Information is converted from some other physical form (such as sound, light, temperature, pressure, position) to an electrical signal by a transducer which converts one type of energy into another (e.g. a microphone).[3]

The signals take any value from a given range, and each unique signal value represents different information. Any change in the signal is meaningful, and each level of the signal represents a different level of the phenomenon that it represents. For example, suppose the signal is being used to represent temperature, with one volt representing one degree Celsius. In such a system 10 volts would represent 10 degrees, and 10.1 volts would represent 10.1 degrees.

Another method of conveying an analogue signal is to use modulation. In this, some base carrier signal has one of its properties altered: amplitude modulation (AM) involves altering the amplitude of a sinusoidal voltage waveform by the source information, frequency modulation (FM) changes the frequency. Other techniques, such as phase modulation or changing the phase of the carrier signal, are also used.[4]

In an analogue sound recording, the variation in pressure of a sound striking a microphone creates a corresponding variation in the current passing through it or voltage across it. An increase in the volume of the sound causes the fluctuation of the current or voltage to increase proportionally while keeping the same waveform or shape.

Mechanical, pneumatic, hydraulic and other systems may also use analogue signals.

So, this is the way it works. how do we improve on it? well, first we need to take one aspect of it, and observe that for noise;



Originally Posted

by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analogue_electronics

Because of the way information is encoded in analogue circuits, they are much more susceptible to noise than digital circuits, since a small change in the signal can represent a significant change in the information present in the signal and can cause the information present to be lost. Since digital signals take on one of only two different values, a disturbance would have to be about one-half the magnitude of the digital signal to cause an error; this property of digital circuits can be exploited to make signal processing noise-resistant. In digital electronics, because the information is quantized, as long as the signal stays inside a range of values, it represents the same information. Digital circuits use this principle to regenerate the signal at each logic gate, lessening or removing noise.[7]

So, we need to clear up the noise of these superior systems. if we were to analyze that the system will present the direct applied instructions, or, really simple stuff, then you will see that it is a 'flawless' system. well, i find it flawless anyways...

Now, if you were to look at the analogue system, you need to clear this noise that covers the whole system or 'thing.' this means that you need to clear the 'messages' to the 'system.' this means you need to clear the input to the 'system' or 'engine' or 'processor' or 'thing doer.' this can be done by, for phones, for example, you could take the wires and separate them, as they do, with rubber or something, preventing cross talk or noise from one wire to the other, like the wind blowing into your ear when you are trying to talk to your friend. this can be done better by using a single cable for the phone. this can be done by observing the simplest phone being a one way cotton string, but this is hard to put through a directory, so...

You need to replace the telephone lines with some sort of wire that is polarized against other wires of the same material or 'stuff.' this means you need to have a few anti electrons in the wire makeup. this means you need to have a material that repels itself from the same stuff. this means you need to use the same wires for all 'connections,' so, if it is bronze, you use other bronze wires. i think they mix them up for each connection, but if they were to just use one type, problem solved.

Precision in electronic circuits.

So, as we can see, you need to use things that repel each other to get rid of the noise. but that was like an hour ago, let's get more into this!



Originally Posted

by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analogue_electronics

A number of factors affect how precise a signal is, mainly the noise present in the original signal and the noise added by processing. See signal-to-noise ratio. Fundamental physical limits such as the shot noise in components limits the resolution of analogue signals. In digital electronics additional precision is obtained by using additional digits to represent the signal; the practical limit in the number of digits is determined by the performance of the analogue-to-digital converter (ADC), since digital operations can usually be performed without loss of precision. The ADC takes an analogue signal and changes into a series of binary numbers. The ADC may be used in simple digital display devices e. g. thermometers, light meters but it may also be used in digital sound recording and in data acquisition. However, a digital-to-analogue converter (DAC) is used to change a digital signal to an analogue signal. A DAC takes a series of binary numbers and converts it to an analogue signal. It is common to find a DAC in the gain-control system of an op-amp which in turn may be used to control digital amplifiers and filters.[8]

To get the precision better, in other words more accurate, or, make it more right, you need to simplify it so that anybody can use it. the problem with maths and science today is everybody wants to make it smaller and faster, without ripping out the overlay and starting over. if people had done this before, they would have come further quickly, as, it would have been easier to relay into a new product, yes?


So, to make the signal more precise you need to observe the binary... it is slow and clumsy! i have done away with this recently in theory, but cannot remember how to do it right, so, let's have a go at it again - i am feeling lucky!

Now, to get the signal more precise, we need to observe that the signal is electrical - if it was magnetic it would cause even more noise and be less precise. this means, of course, that we need to use something newer and better, like, insulation of some sort. if the electronics were using, say - silicone is a popular one? - then they would find that it would insulate the signal.

But let's say that is too expensive and the machinery and mold to set it up would take time - you want to get your new i phone or some other loser product out there as soon as possible - so, you need to create a whole new approach. basically, you should try to use lasers, they are cheap and easily available in the first world, don't know about here though. this will send a precise signal, but, let's say that that doesn't go down well with the people issuing grants, what now?

If you were to observe a computer's motherboard or bus, you will find that it does just this frilly sort of processing and relays. if you were to make each signal unique, like setting the 'binary' to a set value, it will go much faster, but the mold will take some time to develop. then you can specifically set each ting to a certain instruction. this is like having a set place to work in the office - who wants to work on someone else's terminal? it takes too long to set up and change to yours, yes?

How to manufacture these quickly and cheaply.

 Originally Posted by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analogue_electronics
Analogue circuits are typically harder to design, requiring more skill, than comparable digital systems.[citation needed] This is one of the main reasons why digital systems have become more common than analogue devices. An analogue circuit must be designed by hand, and the process is much less automated than for digital systems. However, if a digital electronic device is to interact with the real world, it will always need an analogue interface.[9] For example, every digital radio receiver has an analogue preamplifier as the first stage in the receive chain.

Well well well, if it isn't that design factor i was talking about? if you are to make it quickly, you need a mold, for analogue systems and products or 'things.' to do this you need to create a robot that puts it together, but you won't be soldering anything, trust me! these systems are very 'sensitive' and react badly to welding.

So, you need to create a mold that is made out of leather, as plastic and leather stick, but leather will separate from plastic quickly when you want to assemble it. then, you need to program the robot to get the plastic to the right temperature, i would say over boiling point, yet under a temperature that leather can sustain. then, you need to simply pour the plastic into the leather case.

If leather is a bad choice, and it might be, then you need to use a metal that is not 'sticky,' like copper is sticky and has a low melting point, yes? so, you need to use something like stainless steel! this is used with cooking, so will not stick!

Multiplexers.



Originally Posted by <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiplexer>

In electronics, a multiplexer (or mux) is a device that selects one of several analog or digital input signals and forwards the selected input into a single line. [1] A multiplexer of $2n$ inputs has n select lines, which are used to select which input line to send to the output. [2] Multiplexers are mainly used to increase the amount of data that can be sent over the network within a certain amount of time and bandwidth. [1] A multiplexer is also called a data selector.

An electronic multiplexer makes it possible for several signals to share one device or resource, for example one A/D converter or one communication line, instead of having one device per input signal.

Conversely, a demultiplexer (or demux) is a device taking a single input signal and selecting one of many data-output-lines, which is connected to the single input. A multiplexer is often used with a complementary demultiplexer on the receiving end. [1]

An electronic multiplexer can be considered as a multiple-input, single-output switch, and a demultiplexer as a single-input, multiple-output switch. [3] The schematic symbol for a multiplexer is an isosceles trapezoid with the longer parallel side containing the input pins and the short parallel side containing the output pin. [4] The schematic on the right shows a 2-to-1 multiplexer on the left and an equivalent switch on the right. The sel wire connects the desired input to the output.

So, it is like a switchboard for a company. this is like a modem, which is a modulator demodulator. so, it encodes and then decodes the message or signal. or, if you are an engineer, you will observe the likeness between this and a circuit, yes?

Now, to skip all this encoding then decoding, we could send the message as is through the 'switchboard.' this could be done by observing, once again, a binary circuit. what a load! i hate binary, don't you?

If you want to have faster connections you need to integrate or merge the whole thing. this can be done by using different signals electrically instead of using a physical connection. this is like holding hands in class when you sing, basically you will only be able to hold one hand with your hand, and you need to change to reconnect with someone else, or, a monkey swinging in the trees - he can only hold one thing at a time, yes?

So, you need to merge the whole circuit into a single 'transmission line.' one long cord for all messages means that the signal will go all over the place, but, only certain things react to the message. it is like telling a ice cream salesman to sell you whipped cream - he simply doesn't do anything! the ice cream man will help you though, and this will not affect the rest of the circuit, but, it uses binary, so, it might trigger something else. i suggest fully charged electrical surges.

Circuit design.



Originally Posted by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circuit_design

The process of circuit design can cover systems ranging from complex electronic systems all the way down to the individual transistors within an integrated circuit. For simple circuits the design process can often be done by one person without needing a planned or structured design process, but for more complex designs, teams of designers following a systematic approach with intelligently guided computer simulation are becoming increasingly common.

In integrated circuit design automation, the term "circuit design" often refers to the step of the design cycle which outputs the schematics of the integrated circuit. Typically this is the step between logic design and physical design.[1]

Formal circuit design usually involves the following stages:

sometimes, writing the requirement specification after liaising with the customer

writing a technical proposal to meet the requirements of the customer specification

synthesising on paper a schematic circuit diagram, an abstract electrical or electronic circuit that will meet the specifications

calculating the component values to meet the operating specifications under specified conditions

performing simulations to verify the correctness of the design

building a breadboard or other prototype version of the design and testing against specification

making any alterations to the circuit to achieve compliance

choosing a method of construction as well as all the parts and materials to be used

presenting component and layout information to draughtspersons, and layout and mechanical engineers, for prototype production

testing or type-testing a number of prototypes to ensure compliance with customer requirements

signing and approving the final manufacturing drawings

post-design services (obsolescence of components etc.)

This is the basics of circuit design, but, for now let us concentrate on the design of the circuit specifically;



Originally Posted by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circuit_design

The design process involves moving from the specification at the start, to a plan that contains all the information needed to be physically constructed at the end, this normally happens by passing through a number of stages, although in very simple circuit it may be done in a single step. [2] The process normally begins with the conversion of the specification into a block diagram of the various functions that the circuit must perform, at this stage the contents of each block are not considered, only what each block must do, this is sometimes referred to as a "black box" design. This approach allows the possibly very complicated task to be broken into smaller tasks which may either be tackled in sequence or divided amongst members of a design team.

Each block is then considered in more detail, still at an abstract stage, but with a lot more focus on the details of the electrical functions to be provided. At this or later stages it is common to require a large amount of research or mathematical modeling into what is and is not feasible to achieve.[3] The results of this research may be fed back into earlier stages of the design process, for example if it turns out one of the blocks cannot be designed within the parameters set for it, it may be necessary to alter other blocks instead. At this point it is also common to start considering both how to demonstrate that the design does meet the specifications, and how it is to be tested (which can

include self diagnostic tools).[4]

Finally the individual circuit components are chosen to carry out each function in the overall design, at this stage the physical layout and electrical connections of each component are also decided, this layout commonly taking the form of artwork for the production of a printed circuit board or Integrated circuit. This stage is typically extremely time consuming because of the vast array of choices available. A practical constraint on the design at this stage is that of standardization, while a certain value of component may be calculated for use in some location in a circuit, if that value cannot be purchased from a supplier, then the problem has still not been solved. To avoid this a certain amount of 'catalog engineering' can be applied to solve the more mundane tasks within an overall design.

So, we could make more flexible circuits or blocks.

This can be done by making the blocks more versatile by using my 'echo' effect. this would be where the message is sent to the whole system and used only by those that are programmed to pick up the signal. of course, if the echo effect would trigger more responses or 'actions,' then we need to go through the thing slowly.

Now, we can make each block more multi functional by making it in 'layers,' where the wires are so thin they will be able to be stacked on top of each other inside the block, and send messages through the block to the things they need to go to.

But, if that is messy, we could start the whole electronics process over!

So, if you were to have a button or trigger, then a information conductor, then a mechanism to trigger - this is similar to engineering, yes? - then you could make the thing work. if it needs advanced functions, rather make the thing bigger than more complicated. tis reminds me of Voda Phone when they released their first cell phone, they had a very big thing. so, we have our basic thing, now to make it smaller!

If we were to use smaller 'bits' doing only one function, we would be where we are today with electronics! it is still quite simple, they just put all the triggers onto a motherboard type thing, or, circuit board.

Now, to make it smaller and better, we need to observe a better 'programming language' or 'bus.' to do that we could use two or three buses, yes? these could be layered on top of each other, as, there is room - open up your remote control and see how much space there is!

If we were to want to build more options into it, we would need to use symbolic systems, like the Chinese language to activate the various parts. there they have very complex symbols and things for words, but, it fits into a small space! this will let the one it means to trigger work through the likeness of the symbols.

Observing the science behind artworks.

I find that everything is scientific, and art is not understood yet, making it a 'pseudo science.' languages also used to be arts, but i have found the mathematical formula behind them, well, in English maths and languages. so, without further ado, i will present to you, a shake of a lamb's tail out of the blue, presenting a timely spectacle for few, a new way to approach 'art.'

But first let's recap? if you observe an artist or painter that wants to present the image over to the customer, you need to know that if the artist is sensitive, they will present inferior artworks. this is


because they shun away from rolling the dice and being honest with their work - if they draw a naked woman, they will hide the parts they find they are not 'comfortable' presenting to the person that views them. if you were to catch them in private, they would sketch a better one, as it is for their eyes only. like a girl that has a blog and a diary, she will put her real feelings in the diary, hoping that someone will find her 'interesting' and spy on her. kinky stuff, yes?

So, if you were to want to present artworks that are good, you need to be offensive. it is like a dance - you will have to be guilty of being a good dancer to be a really good dancer, yes? if you hold back, your product will suffer, of course. same with all arts, same with speaking, same with driving... i hope you agree!

Now, to be guilty you need to have a good role model. if your role model is Nietzsche or someone like that, then you will be guilty already! if you are a philosopher, you might want to study him to get the balls to present your own works. basically, if you were to 'conform' so will your work, yes?

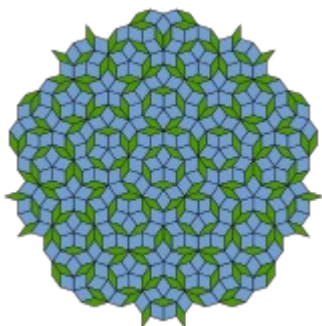
Good angles and ratios in art and stone masonry.

There are some mathematically correct angles for beauty in construction, and here is one of the ones i have already covered on another site, but let's recap?

 Originally Posted by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematics_and_art
Named after Roger Penrose, Penrose tiles are nonperiodic tiles generated from a simple base tile. In its simplest form, it consists of 36- and 72-degree rhombuses, with "matching rules" forcing the rhombuses to line up against each other only in certain patterns.[56] Penrose tiles lack translational symmetry due to its nonperiodicity, and any finite region in a tiling appears infinitely many times in the tiling.[57]

Both visually complex and simple at the same time, Penrose tiles arise from basic mathematical principles and can be viewed as intricately related to the golden ratio. Two notable relationships between Penrose tiles and the Golden ratio are:

The ratio of thick to thin rhombuses in the infinite tile is the golden ratio 1.618. The distances between repeated patterns in the tiling grow as Fibonacci numbers when the size of the repetition increases.



As you can see, this voodoo masonry stuff appears in Christian art works as well. this will mean of course, that Christians that are insulted by Athiests that say they are more intelligent than them need to back up a bit as the greats were Christians, yes?


So, onto stone masonry! this is a secretive sect of the world that uses magic in the form

of architecture to control people and calm them down, focusing them for productivity and obedience. this is evident in America near the white house with that obelisk thing - created by stone masons.

Now, what is wrong with this secretive people? not much, they just believe that rejecting the lord will bless them during life, which is evidently not true, as the religious art works follow the same 'guidelines,' yes?

If the architects were to learn from the masons, then they would be able to compliment each other. every building or street could be made to be more comforting or exciting as they feel fit - what could go wrong? would an architect honestly make people crash, or want to make them happier or whatever? really!

So, the golden ratios are;

 Originally Posted by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematics_and_art
Mathematics and art have a long historical relationship. The ancient Egyptians and ancient Greeks knew about the golden ratio and regarded as an aesthetically pleasing ratio. They may have incorporated it and other mathematical relationships, such as the 3:4:5 triangle, into the design of monuments including the Great Pyramid,[1] the Parthenon and the Colosseum. [2][3]

Artists who have been inspired by mathematics and studied mathematics as a means of complementing their works include the Greek sculptor Polykleitos, who prescribed a series of mathematical proportions for carving the ideal male nude. Renaissance painters including Piero della Francesca and Leonardo da Vinci made use of mathematics in their work. In modern times, artists like M. C. Escher use mathematical forms intensively, while new branches including Penrose tiles and fractal art have been developed.

So, combinations of these numbers, multiples and powers, will result in even greater buildings. you can bet your ass on that!

How does architecture affect my moods?

Well, when you see something, it will make you feel a certain way. but, you could also think of this like a water slide at a big theme park, making you curve this way and that, yes? then, you will be guided by the 'architecture,' basically.

But, how does that affect me if i am walking around in town, you might ask? well, just as the slide guides your body, you give off electromagnetic pulses from your soul that bounce off of buildings and such to affect you and others, like a bat and dolphin have sonar, okay? then, you will feel something, think something, and so forth.

Numerology needs to be understood fully to generate the best buildings. let's take a look at something else?



Originally Posted by <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Numerology>
Numerology is any belief in divine, mystical or other special relationship between a number and some coinciding events. It has many systems and traditions and beliefs. Numerology and numerological divination by systems such as isopsephy were popular among early mathematicians, but are no longer considered part of mathematics and are regarded as pseudomathematics or

pseudoscience by modern scientists.[1][2][3]

Today, numerology is often associated with the paranormal, alongside astrology and similar divinatory arts.[4]

Despite the long history of numerological ideas, the word "numerology" is not recorded in English before c.1907.[5]

The term numerologist is also used derogatorily for those perceived to place excess faith in numerical patterns (and draw scientifically unsound inferences from them), even if those people do not practice traditional numerology. For example, in his 1997 book Numerology: Or What Pythagoras Wrought, mathematician Underwood Dudley uses the term to discuss practitioners of the Elliott wave principle of stock market analysis.

So, numbers represent 'messages' and values, the same way a radio covers different 'frequencies.' or, an engineer will find that only one value will affect and make their machine work, otherwise, they have to change something else!

Now, the numbers mostly commonly assigned are;

There are no set definitions for the meaning of specific digits, and interpretations of the meaning of digits and their orders vary throughout different cultures and schools of numerology. Common interpretations include: [11][12]

1. Individual; aggressor; self; leadership yang
2. Balance; union; receptive; partnership yin
3. Communication/interaction
4. Creation
5. Action; restlessness; life experience
6. Home/family; responsibility; artistic in nature
7. Thought/consciousness; spirit
8. Power/sacrifice
9. Highest level of changes

But i find that the numbers two and five are my favorite, because, there are always on each animal, two eyes, two ears, five fingers, five 'limb points.' so, seeing as how repetition makes things better, like the more people choose a certain product the more valuable it is, this makes sense, yes?

Are these examples of good numerology interpreting?

So, the best numbers are three and six and nine, yes? we want to have a 'communicating,' 'family oriented' and 'changing' town or office or country. this means we could divide the states up into threes - let's look at America - they have fifty two states, meaning, it divides into thirteen which divides further into nine for change, plus four for creation - change and inventions, of course. does this make sense? this is a good example of how things are done there, so let's test it on our country?

We have nine provinces, so, we change a lot, but lack the inventions of America, yes? if we look further, we could divide this up into threes, meaning there is a lo of communication in South Africa with each other, as we have so many papers, and six goes into nine, making it a very family oriented country. the changes in our country is described in the constitution, where laws change all the time as to new ideals based on the constitution, wasting everyone's time, as it is so varied in it's content. Then there are the neat and tidy ways of doing things, that really frustrate some people that do not like things

to be organized.

Can you find flaws with what i have said about numerology, and do you have evidence?


Pseudo science - telekinesis.

I have been working on this for about eight months, and find that i have had some success recently. i am trying to make a knife fly, because there is a legend about it. the thing is, your whole magic self comes from the left hand side of your brain - your subconscious, and you know the whole Wiccan thing is called the left hand path. now things in magic are usually done with the symbols of the world coming together, like ingredients for a meal, you would place ingredients like symbols around your place to do things, interpreted or understood by the faeries. this is clumsy and messy.

So, the thing is now to turn symbols into science! the right hand side of your brain is your conscious, and, you control it, it does not control you like instinct does. so, if you want to learn some telekinesis that i got right about fifteen minutes ago, as people say my knife was a little bit off the ground, then listen up!

Mass is controlled by electrons bonding and so forth - even thin air has electrons bonding around and in them to hold them together. this means we need to get the electrons to either pull the knife up, or get underneath it and push it up, yes? this 'bonding' means that we need to get the electrons unbound to separate them, then combine under the knife to push it up, as, the graviton is just a bunch of bonded electrons holding things with mass together as far as i can tell, otherwise it would have been found already, yes? i mean, is it that hard to find, or is it simply not there?

Now, to get the electrons to bond underneath the knife, we would need to use some mental energy - sugar 'inspired' or 'transmuted,' mind you, and then get them to bond around the base of the knife, pushing it up. alternatively, we could get rid of the mass keeping it down, by separating electron bonds;

 Originally Posted

by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three-center_two-electron_bond

A three-center two-electron bond is an electron-deficient chemical bond where three atoms share two electrons. The combination of three atomic orbitals form three molecular orbitals: one bonding, one non-bonding, and one anti-bonding. The two electrons go into the bonding orbital, resulting in a net bonding effect and constituting a chemical bond among all three atoms. In many common bonds of this type, the bonding orbital is shifted towards two of the three atoms instead of being spread equally among all three. The simplest example of a 3c-2e bond is in the trihydrogen cation, H_3^+ .^[1] Another example of a 3c-2e bond is in dihydrogen complexes of transition metals.

So, we need to remove electrons from the bonds by using positrons to go to the bonds, drawing them nearer... wait, this would be under the knife, yes? so we need to 'create' positrons to get the 'air' more dense beneath the knife, or, get the air above the knife 'thinner' by adding electrons.

I suppose it is easier to add electrons than to add positrons, as, electrons are directly controlled by static and kinetic energy, yes?

Stock market strategies.

I have previously had a go at forecasting, and come up with a multitude of techniques or ways of doing

things to enrich yourself. of course, the best time to trade is when the major markets are buying or awake, so, for us here in south africa, your best time to trade is when wall street is 'awake.'

Basically, they will buy your goods, or be trying to unload as the day is half way done and everyone was trading in Japan and China. if you were to observe that they are behind on information, and in a hurry to satisfy their customers or bank branches - bosses? - you will know they will buy nearly any deal to sell later that looks good. so, brand power is the first thing that registers on the board, then they look right to the price. so, you need to take into account what is going on with the eastern and European markets, then choose what sounded like a good deal yesterday to sell to them today.

Now, you need to buy something that is recognized and going south or north, so as to predict your selling price.

Bullish over 'smaller ones.'

Getting the most out of the market is easy if you know what you are doing. if you were to assess risks on buying just for selling later, it will not work out all the time. why not buy something that is up and coming, so that you will be investing in something? let me explain...

Sometimes big business opens satellite businesses or buys up smaller companies. this means that the new company has financial backing from the big brother, and is worth buying shares in now as as they expand they will be worth more. this means you need to keep the shares for a while, though.

How to stop racism.

Actions speak louder than words, so stopping the actions will stop racism. if someone is denied a job because of race, that is racism, not just fooling around like hooligans, yes?

To stop racism instantly, you need to show people that they are accepted by that 'race.' you need to show them that they are racist because the others are. you need to show them that racism is learned not natural, well, it is natural to be afraid, but not to hate. it is natural to be aware of differences and act on them, so, they need to be stopped and made to pause before doing anything racially motivated that they want to do, to pause.

This can be done with people of color holding out their palms and asking people to wait before they speak. if this is done, then there will be no racism. unfortunately the victims must defend themselves.

How to read languages.

When languages were created, they all had something in common. they were all like chinese, which can be deciphered by looking at the pictures and finding a message within, if you know the order - right to left, bottom to top.

Now, from this scrawl, came true languages. instead of reading how to learn the words of the language, you should learn the 'sounds.' if the sounds were to sound like a cow, or oo or ou or something similar, you need to identify what a cow is in those parts. this cow sound means that it is fertile the land, or fertile woman with child ['woo'man?'] or even that it is charging [woohoo?].

So, once you identify the syllables, you may attribute them to animals, as, then you can identify with the things that were plentiful when the cavemen did their language building. how about a "bridge?" brr cold water, dje for "jump," and jump comes from stammering 'ju' when you go up, and 'mphf' when you come down.

So, reading any Germanic language set is quite easy - anything that looks like English. all you got to do is listen to the syllables, and attribute it to as far back as you can.

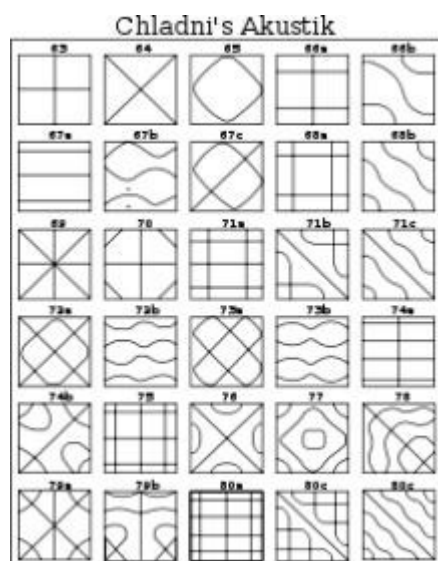
But, reading other dialects or ways of writing is different a little bit - you can decipher them directly into cursive! just get a feel for where the letters make sense, and you will know what is going on.

This does not work for the ancient writings of eastern Europe. that i am still getting the hang of.

Literature science.

We have found that there is a science of sorts behind the languages we speak and write, and, i bet there is more to languages still. if we were to observe what good writing or speaking is, it needs to be comely to be followed properly.

So, there is the musical scales. when we read, we often say these syllables out loud or softly in our minds. if we follow the 'scales' for sets of syllables then we will find that it sounds 'better' to us and we enjoy it more. this is something that the best authors do naturally, and, why they are successful authors.



This is what the sounds look like to our ear drums. of course, we will have ones we prefer, not only due to our own taste we choose and develop, but also because they are more exciting then others. when we read these on paper or screen, our senses alert our eyes to a visual display like the one you get from some sound players on computers, yes? these show us what we are seeing, and, as children we all have the same favorite tastes from food, and favorite colors that boys and girls like, so why not the same 'favorite sounds?'

This goes to show, that, if you word your passages carefully enough, you can draw a great picture with words on a page, and, in each sentence and even word!

Let's play name that disease!

This thread is for all of you to send me diseases to cure. it would be nice if you were to tell me a bit about it, especially it's symptoms or effects, okay?

Let's start with paralysis? i am not sure if i have stopped this condition yet, but let's give it a go? if you were to observe that it is a problem for your spine to communicate with the rest of the body, that there is something wrong with your nervous system, then there is a glimmer of hope, knowing what the problem is, basically.

So, to get your spine to send signals all over the body, you need to get the problems out of the spine. the problems are the spine is 'dead,' tissue, as is inactive or not 'reacting.' the best way to go about this is to 'resensitize' the nerves so you can feel, and the muscles will be useless because of lack of exercise.

Now, to get the nerves working again, you need to get to the root of the problem, being the nervous system. to get the nervous system working again, you use electro therapy to stimulate the nervous system and nerves. to get the muscles working again, use Viagra.

Regrowing lost limbs and fingers and toes.

To regrow lost limbs, you need to look to your genes. they say what your body should look like, and how it should develop. if this message is passed onto the areas that are cut off, then there will be some 'righting or wrongs.'

You can do this by adding genes from another person, but only up to ten percent of your own blood type so you do not 'change,' and this will make your own genes more aggressive and dominate your body, and, hopefully regrow the lost things. applying like once a week should bear results.

Well, cancer is caused by your bone marrow becoming too 'excited.' this is where old cells come out of your bone cells, like dead ones, and pollute the body. there is no way the red or white or whatever blood cells can fight this, as it is native to your body.

So, if you want to kill off the old cells, you need to ingest some new young cells. these cells should be taken from healthy children of primary education age, just a little bit, then injected into the problem area. these cells will fight the older cells, and they will bond, being made of the same type of cells, and then they will eventually, make the old cells younger, and the young cells older, so that there is a happy medium.

Aids.

Aids is a disease where your bodies own defenses become infected with something that will destroy your body. the best thing to do is to filter them out by injecting yourself with a mild flu, and that will

get the faltering or faulty defenses to try to do their job. they will die as they kamikaze into the flu, and then will be replaced.

So, you will have to stay h.i.v. positive this way. there must be another way? i mean, if the blood cells are all dying, then you can attack them with the flu until they are all dead, yes? this will make you very sick, but you won't die from breathing, will you!

I find this strange though, that the blood cells will attack the body then the disease will come in and kill them off? i suppose we could administer that cold tablets at the same time as we ingest it, so as to suck up all the red blood cells in a phlegm of sorts, and then spit it out?

I think it would be essential to catch this disease early on, yes? but what about advanced cases? if the disease will infect your blood cells, and stop them from fighting, then they will be able to infect all your red blood cells, yes?

So, if you were to just inject red blood cells into your body, you will stay healthy, and, if you were to let them bond or merge or 'gel,' then there will be a bigger red blood cell and a smaller h.i.v. 'thingy.' then, the aids will no doubt infect the whole thing.

Now, if you want to get rid of the aids, you need other aids to infect the aids itself! if you were to have red blood cells, and they are infected, getting a different strand of aids will let them fight it out for the red blood cell. the trick is to administer as much as there is, then they will draw level, except that getting it spot on is impossible, due to cell division. if the cells all die, then you will die. this will work for a prolonged life though, but we want a cure!

If the blood cells were to split to tiny cells, then you could flush them out, yes? or, if you were to make it so that the aids cells grew, they would be caught in the 'sieve' and exit the body. the trick is to get the aids cells to the stomach where they can be caught up in phlegm.

So, the best way to get the aids cells to the stomach is to feed the blood cells they are in. to make them swell, there must be a way. to do this, we should administer glucose to the cells, something that makes them sticky and prone to bonding, hell, maybe they will become fat? if they become fat, they will probably die, no?

Tuberculosis.

This is an inflammation of the lungs and causes 'whooping coughs.' it can be remedied by inhaling lit vasoline.

Acne.

This terrible disease actually embarrasses young people! it can be cured with snail gel applied to the outside of a growing pimple. if that doesn't work, then you should try to pop them and then apply the gel a few days later. no scars.

Autism and retardation, take three!

These diseases are terrible as they cause a lot of emotional pain for all concerned. i, myself, don't like to be around people with mental disability or problems, as, it makes me feel uncomfortable.

So, to cure autism, you need to get the brain processing or communicating with the rest of the body. to do this, you need to stimulate the brain with some electro therapy, along with the immune system. of course, the problem may be more than that could solve, so, maybe they need to repair the brain? this could be done by eating a lot of [fish?] as it has a lot of oil in it, and is used to make lipstick. this reminds me of fat, and, let's face it, the brain trembles like fat too, yes? so, you need to eat a lot of glucose, and get a lot of exercise. any damaged areas of the brain will be found immersed or covered in 'fats' and building blocks like proteins, and stuff like that, and then it will repair itself. we could follow my gene excitement ideas from previously, where we inject about ten percent of the body with the blood of someone else too?

For retardation, i suppose the same can be said. the difference comes with development of the brain, and, this can be developed with 'exercise' through steroids ingested into the body, Viagra or electro therapy.

Diarrhea.

This is where something toxic gets into the stomach and then small intestine. to get rid of this, you should eat some acidic stuff, like oranges, as, this will dissolve the turd or whatever.

Measles cure.

With this disease, it is about dryness, simply ingesting or injecting some mucous into the dry areas will help a lot.

Politics basics.

Some people wonder what politics is about, i know i once did. what i have found is that politics is about laws and relationships. this is also like school, where you want to break the law that the governing body makes, and you want relationships with other people who usually break the law, except, that politics is about people keeping the law because they want to live in a good society, so, it is the opposite of school! so, politics is about keeping rules and making friends with people that work hard.

Now, there are twenty five humanitarian laws that must not be broken by people at all, as voted for by the world's a long time ago. then, there are laws to keep people from fighting.

So, politics is about keeping people from fighting.

Global warming solutions.

There have been many solutions for this that take a long time, and people work at it. the problem is, at this rate, we will be cooking by the time it starts reversing. there must be a 'quick fix.'

If we were to observe that carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide cause global warming, we will also see that carbon dioxide or CO_2 has two units of oxygen in them. the solution would be to cut one of those things out of the equation, preferably the carbon, yes?

Now carbon is flammable! starting fires below the ozone layer will release them all and there will be no mixing of these things to cause global warming. then, we would need to use a huge laser to cut them down to size, yes? we could take this laser into the air and shoot downwards to the sea to cut a lot of it up, yes?

This laser should be figured out by some real experts - it either has to be 'huge' so it cuts the atoms up, or it needs to be super small. if it is small, we could put it through a diamond head to scatter it all over the place and save time